THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No 25. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

PROPOSED MEXICAN ALLIANCE.

The following correspondence has taken place between a gentleman of Washington and M. Romero, Mexican Minister, in regard to the propriety of concluding a treaty between the United States and Mexico, for mutual protection against invasion and rebellion:—

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1867.—M. Romero, Mexican Minister—Sir:—Permit me to suggest the propriety of an alliance between the United States and Mexico, for mutual protection against invasion and rebellion. Such an alliance was proposed by me to our Government at the beginning of the slaveholders' rebellion; but an inordinate confidence in our strength and the supposed weakness of the Rebels—from which was predicted a speedy termination of the war—prevented its adoption. If adopted, the Rebellion would have been suppressed during the first year. With the United States and Mexico combined, the preponderance of power would have been so great that the Rebels must have been compelled to lay down their arms as early as the first year. If so, then three-fourths of the loss of life and three-fourths of the cost of the war would have been saved. Likewise, if an end had been put to the Rebellion during the first year, or even the second, it would have prevented the invasion of Mexico by France, which never would have been attempted but for our Rebellion, and thus the late desperate struggle of Mexico for national existence against the most powerful monarchy of Europe, and which, after such great sacrifices, has just ended so gloriously, would have been averted. As such alliance, however, was not proposed by our Government, and unfortunately was not offered by Mexico, the advantages which might have resulted therefrom were lost to the two republics. But wisdom is generally learned by experience, and frequently at great cost, and often when it is too late. This favorable opportunity for mutual alliance having passed, the question is whether it would not be of great advantage to the two republics at this time and hereafter. True, rebellion has been suppressed in name in the United States, and revolution and invasion have both been defeated in Mexico; but as the causes which produced the war in both countries still exist, and like a smothered conflagration may be fanned into fire by faction, and again break forth with like destruction, therefore it would seem to be of the first importance that every means in our power should be at once adopted, that a repetition of such awful calamities may, if possible, be prevented.

As to invasion from European monarchies, this may be expected during any internal convulsion of either of the Republics. Cæsarism and Monarchy are, from principle, opposed to freedom, and are, therefore, inherently in constant alliance against all Republics; and as one alliance can only be successfully defeated by another, hence Republics, in self-defense, should form alliances against Monarchy. Not only should the United States and Mexico form an alliance against invasion and rebellion, but the South American Republics should also form an alliance against the same dangers.

The political and material advantages of the proposed alliance would seem to be apparent to all. It would prevent invasion, or filibustering, from every quarter, and suppress at once all effort of faction against the constitutional and liberal Governments of both countries; and if through the greater preponderance of strength, it would amount to a protectorate on the part of the United States, in the same ratio of strength it would amount to a protectorate on the part of Mexico. In other words, the protection would be mutual and reciprocal.

It would divert capital and enterprise to Mexico to develop her agricultural and mineral resources, and also to construct those interior and communicating lines of railroad so essentially necessary to the prosperity of the adjacent countries. It would unite us into close connection as to every interest, and especially would increase the trade between the sister Republics, now so largely monopolized by England and France, and in many respects, which could not even be named in a brief letter, it would result in general and permanent advantage to the two countries.

Therefore such alliance should be proposed to the people of the two Republics at once, so that, if approved of, it may be adopted at the earliest practical moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. WATSON.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1867.—Mr. A. Watson, Washington, D. C.—SIR:—Your kind letter of to-day is received, suggesting the propriety of concluding a treaty between the United States and Mexico for mutual protection against invasion and rebellion. Such an alliance, if in other respects well arranged, would certainly have very important results; but the complication of interests and interior difficulties of both countries would render it almost impossible to conclude it just at this moment. Nevertheless, in some near future it might be tried, if the Governments of the two republics, while feeling its convenience, found themselves more free in their action, or less embarrassed with domestic cares.

Thanking you for the interest you show for the welfare of Mexico, I am, sir, very respectfully yours, M. ROMERO.

A FEARFUL VOYAGE.

Yellow Fever on Board a Man-of-War.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

A letter received by Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, of this city, from his brother of the United ship-of-war Jamestown, recently arrived at San Francisco, gives a detailed account of the terrible voyage from Panama of that plague-stricken vessel, from which we are permitted to make a brief summary.

Having for three months suffered fearfully from yellow fever in the Bay of Panama, they received orders early in April to proceed to sea, and to go as far northward as was necessary to the re-establishment of the health of the ship's crew. No orders ever found a more cheerful response. They were hailed as the condemned receives the news of his reprieve. Soon they hoped to be away from the influence that had combined to keep the destroyer constantly in their midst. In this, however, they were doomed to disappointment.

Calm weather followed, in which the vessel could make little progress. Then rains set in, compelling the closing of the hatches, thus adding to the depression produced by the intense heat and the infection of the vessel. On the 1st of May, after nearly a month had elapsed, they were still but a few minutes north of seven degrees north latitude. During this period, in which the elements seemed combined against them, the fever continued, new cases occurred, and deaths followed. On the 22d of April there were two deaths, Alonzo Horton, ship's cook, and James McBeth, ordinary seamon. Surgeon D. Bloodgood, Acting Ensign Leakin Barnes, and Corporal George Bradley, were attacked on the 27th, and within a few hours of each other. Bradley died on the 1st of May. The two others recovered. William J. Rolman, carpenter, died, after a short illness, on the 9th of the same month.

On the 14th of May they lost their apothecary, Edward A. Smith, a young man nineteen years of age, and of unusual fidelity and worth. Not intimidated by the knowledge of the fact that the disease was raging upon the ship, he came from the North and entered upon the discharge of his duties with a Christian heroism that won all hearts.

They had now made decided progress to the northward, being not far from twenty degrees north latitude. The heat was yet intense, but a purer atmosphere greeted them, and all felt that they enjoyed the harbinger of a permanent change for the better. From this time the temperature continued to decline until they reached their destination. At first the change of air did not appear to check the progress of the disease, but the beneficial effects were not long delayed.

William Martin, steerage cook, died on the 31st of May. This was the last death upon the vessel. The fresh, pure air of the north, that appeared like winter to those who had been under a tropical sun, brought about rapid restoration, sickness diminished, and by the 1st of June all on board were convalescent. For 48 hours preceding the sight of land, they, under a clear sky, experienced a severe gale that threatened to swamp the vessel, but this they survived, and on the morning of the 8th of June, after a voyage of 66 days, with joy that was only tempered by the recollection of the affliction through which they had passed, they dropped anchor in the harbor of San Francisco.

Thus closed one of the most appalling chapters in the history of our navy. For five months their vessel had been a hospital in which was raging one of the most fearful diseases with which humanity is afflicted. At Panama for three months a tropical sun stimulated the disease to further conquest, while dry, scorching winds fanned the flame that was consuming them. Even after their departure, when they expected early relief, calm seas and rainy days followed, to aggravate their trouble and delay succor. From another source we learn that of the 101 whites on board, 48 had been afflicted with the fever. Of the latter number 21 had died, 6 of whom were buried at sea. These figures can best be appreciated by supposing, within five months, 20,000 cases of a fearful malady in Indianapolis, attended by the death of nearly 9000 persons.

THE DOUBLE MURDER IN VERMONT.

Examination of Henry Williams, the Suspected Murderer—Attempt of the Crowd to Lynch Him—Testimony of the Little Daughter of the Murdered Parties.

ASCUTNEYVILLE, Vt., July 29.—Henry Williams, the fiendish murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Gowing, has undergone his examination, and, after barely escaping lynching by a mob, is now safely confined in Rutland Jail to await his trial for murder in the first degree. At the conclusion of the examination, when the sheriff took the prisoner from the hall, the excitement among the crowd was intense, and there was a general determination to lynch him.

The officer, having succeeded in getting the prisoner into the Acusnett House, waited nearly two hours for the exasperated crowd to disperse; but finding they would not, he obtained assistance and started to convey the prisoner to the State prison, in Windsor, to lodge him there for the night. While going down the stairs of the hotel the crowd made a rush for the criminal and the officer, but his assistants succeeded in placing him in a team. After he was in, one of the prominent citizens of the town, a relative of the murdered victims, threw a rope with a slip noose over his head; but one of the officers succeeded in preventing its catching the neck of the murderer.

The team then started, followed by the crowd, uttering cries of "Hang him!" "Lynch the scoundrel!" etc. The whip was applied to the horses, and the officers and murderer were soon out of harm's way. The testimony against the prisoner is strong, and there has as yet been nothing offered to show that he is other than guilty of the terrible double murder charged upon him.

Miss Ella A. Gowing, a thirteen year old daughter of the murdered parties, gave in a very clear statement of the murder. She said she heard some one call to her father, who asked who was there. The man replied it was Mr. Hitchcock, and that the cows were in the cornfield. Her father got up, dressed himself and went into the kitchen. She then heard a loud voice in that direction, and in a few minutes a man came into the bed room, where her mother was in bed, and she was in a trundle bed. Her mother asked the man who he was, and was answered, "Who are you?" Immediately there was a struggle, and the man then went out and all was still. The girl was so frightened that she covered up her head in the bedclothes and remained perfectly still, which act probably saved her life. She knew it was Williams, for he worked for her father and she knew his voice.

During the girl's story the prisoner was very much embarrassed, and when the axe, clotted with blood, was brought into the room, his head dropped instantaneously. His true name is said to be Hiram Miller, but he has recently gone by the name of Henry Williams.

AFFRAY AT AN EXCURSION.

One Man Drowned—Two Men Stabbed—A Large Number Severely Wounded.

As Officer Robert Gunson, of the Fifth precinct police, was patrolling his post in the vicinity of Pier No. 35, North river, at the foot of Franklin street, on Sunday at noon, he noticed the steamer William Tttamar, with two barges, leave the pier with about a thousand excursionists, the greater portion of whom was composed of men, and a large number of women and children and old people of both sexes making up the balance. The officer perceived, as the vessel left the wharf, that a motley gathering of roughs hailing from the Fourth and Fifth Wards had managed to get on board, and, as he suspected and the sequel showed, for no good purpose.

About half-past 8 o'clock in the evening the same officer ascertained, on the return of the boats, that there had been a serious fight on board the vessels during the day, and heard several of the excursionists at a soda water stand near West street state that there would be bloody murder at the pier before an hour should have passed by. On perceiving the officer, who made them understand that there was a large force of police close at hand, who were watching their movements in readiness to pounce upon the first man who should make any effort to create a disturbance, several of the men returned to the pier, and, no doubt, warned their companions of impending danger; for shortly afterwards the whole crowd from the boats quietly dispersed and left the wharf to its own solitude.

It appeared from the statements of several of those persons who had taken passage on board the boats which were to have had Crossett's Grove, on the Hudson, for their destination, that the great bulk of the excursionists were members of an association which is called "Thuberna-Carthies," and that shortly after their departure from the city a dispute arose between two "roughs," which ended by the disputants pitching into each other in true "rough and tumble style," each making the most of his strength in endeavoring to gouge out the eyes of his opponent, or bring him to suing terms by abridging, *dentibus actieis*, the length of his nasal appendage. While this pleasant entertainment was going on the friends of each contestant, who were all intoxicated, began to consider each other more than interested spectators, and without ceremony inaugurated a bloody row that proved terrific in its horrible excesses. The Fourth Warders, with a howl, in a body seized hold of every group of Fifth Warders they could lay their hands upon, and had everything pretty much their own way until the friends of one of the men came to the rescue, when the contest became all the more exciting and devilish. Not content with using their fists in knocking each other down and their boot heels to crush out the features of those who were prostrated, they laid hold of chairs, table legs, decanters, tumblers, and whatever they could seize hold of that seemed to be of service as a weapon. A half hour after the fight had commenced it had become general on both barges, and the roughs that went yelling round the decks with teeth knocked out, eyes half gouged into hollow space, noses shortened by delicate bits nicely chopped from the appendages, and their coats and shirts in tatters and besmeared with their own bad blood and that of their assailants, were as many as there were participants in the affray. At the height of the row several of the women and children, who, from the outset, some screeching with terror and others too exhausted by fear to utter a word of dismay, had crouched behind whatever article of furniture had been left entire by the contestants, were struck by tumblers and soda water bottles, and received injuries of a very severe character, and two men, named respectively John McDermott and Lawrence Kran, received several stabs of a knife. As the boat neared the city the ardor of the rioters seemed to cool, but their inactivity lasted but a few moments ere the fight was again renewed with, if possible, more ferocity than before. In the midst of the crushing, biting, hammering, and gouging that was resorted to in the second outbreak, a young man named John Berry, who resided in Oliver street, near Oak, while taking an active part in the fight, was set upon by several men, who managed to get him away from his party, and he was receiving most brutal punishment, when, to save himself, he squeezed his body through the railings of the upper deck of one of the barges, to lower himself to the lower deck, but missed his hold and fell. He was caught by one of the passengers, who held on to his coat until he was forced to let go his hold, when the unfortunate man fell into the water, striking his head violently against the bulwarks in his fall. He swam for a few minutes in the wake of the boat, and when it was stopped he was seen struggling with the waves two hundred yards in the rear of the vessel. A young man named Sheridan sprang overboard and swam to his assistance, but Berry sank for the last time before the former reached him. During the excitement occasioned by the poor fellow's misfortune, loud cries were made for life preservers, but not one could be found in readiness on either the steamer or the barges. This unfortunate occurrence had the effect of putting an end to the fight, and on the arrival of the boats at the wharf in the evening each excursionist seemed to have been pretty well sobered, either by the loss of one of their number or the amount of blood drawn from each as a contribution to the general melee. No arrests have as yet been made by the police, but it is to be desired that the leading spirits in the disgraceful scenes enacted on the boats should be brought to speedy justice. It is said that eighty persons were more or less injured on the barges by being struck with bottles and tumblers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Probable Removal of General Sheridan—General Hancock to be his Successor.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Information received this morning from a source I have always found reliable, leaves no doubt, I think, that General Sheridan will soon be removed from the command of the Fifth Military district. The President has resolved to assume the responsibility of this grave step, and it is said he is backed up in his determination by every member of the Cabinet except Secretary Stanton. The subject, in all probability, will be discussed and settled at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

I am informed that General Hancock has been agreed upon as General Sheridan's successor, and that he is regarded by the President and Cabinet as a more fit man in every respect. It is known that the President's first choice for the Fifth District was General Sherman, but the latter preferring, like General Thomas, to remain in his then position, his feelings and predilections were regarded. The President never favored the appointment of Sheridan, but waived his own objections at the solicitation of General Grant, who pressed Sheridan's claims very warmly. It was thought, too, that the experience Sheridan had already gained in the department would be found valuable, and therefore he was retained in command, and clothed with the power of military reconstruction.

I am further informed that there is only one thing that is desired before Sheridan's removal is effected. What that is I cannot state reliably, but I have reason to think that it is the resignation of Secretary Stanton. The conflict between the President and Mr. Stanton is known to be irreconcilable. They differ on questions of national policy as widely as it is possible for two men to differ, and recently this difference seems to have ripened into a mutual distaste for each other's society. Under such circumstances it is not wonderful that Mr. Stanton's resignation should be a consummation devoutly to be wished. He cannot be removed, but the idea is that he may be induced to resign on account of incompatibility existing between himself and the President and other members of the Cabinet. Whether Mr. Stanton will be induced to resign by these considerations, I am unable to state. The general opinion here is, however, that he is one of those officials who never resign or die while in office. I should also state that the one thing alluded to above is said by some to be the consent and co-operation of General Grant.

Anticipated Election Riots in Tennessee.

Official as well as private accounts from Tennessee represent the danger of outbreaks or riots all over the State next Thursday at the election. The Government has for some days past been maturing such measures as may preserve the peace.

The statement that General Thomas has ordered, by direction of General Grant, the National troops in Kentucky to be moved into Tennessee for the protection of the citizens of that State during the election, is not exactly true. General Grant suggested to General Thomas the propriety of such a course; but the latter has telegraphed back that he has sufficient force in Tennessee to prevent disorder or suppress any riots that may occur, and the troops in Kentucky are needed there for the protection of the people of that State.

It was remarked here that the orders of Secretary Stanton and General Grant respecting the movements of troops into Tennessee from Kentucky, are somewhat in conflict with former orders under similar circumstances. During the troubles in Maryland growing out of the contest over the Police Commissioners, serious results were apprehended, and the Administration had information showing that there was a powerful conspiracy, not only to cause disturbance in Maryland, but to overthrow the national Executive. At that time the question of sending troops to Maryland was discussed in the Cabinet meetings, and was resisted by Secretary Stanton on the ground that it would be improper to do so without a requisition from the Executive of the State. Now, however, Mr. Stanton pursues a different policy, and recommends that the troops stationed in the State of Kentucky be thrown into Tennessee, to preserve order therein during the election.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AN ALLEGED UNSUCCESSFUL FORGERY.

A Young Man Charged with Forging His Father's Name for about $8000.

It is reported that an attempt at fraud was committed in Brooklyn a short time since, which, had it been successful, would have resulted in a loss of over $8000 to the victim. For some reason the particulars of the case have been suppressed by the police, although one of the alleged guilty parties has been arrested. However, on Saturday last a young man, whose name is suppressed for the present, aged twenty years, a civil engineer by profession, was taken into custody by Officers Peterson and Wonderly, on complaint of his father, the charge preferred against the prisoner being that of false pretenses. It is reported that the young man was concerned, with two other fast young men, in the case. One report has it that the prisoner forged a note in his father's name for about $8000, and almost succeeded in obtaining the money thereon; while it is also reported that he did succeed. The latter would seem the more probable from the fact that, at the time of his arrest, the prisoner was at his house, engaged in packing up his clothes preparatory to decamping. The truth in the case, however, will probably soon be ascertained.

No facts further than those already given have yet appeared, and it is the intention of the officers to reveal nothing relative to the case until all the parties are secured. It is probable, however, that the alleged accomplices of the prisoner have heard of his arrest ere this, and have left for other parts. The young forger is now in the Raymond street jail, awaiting an examination before Justice Cornwell.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE INGRAHAM WILL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have no desire to discourage the reasonable anticipations of the Ingraham family, which recently met in this city to take measures for obtaining possession of the city of Leeds in England, or at least so much of it as shall be worth $100,000,000. Indeed, they seem to be so enthusiastically hopeful, and their case upon paper, as drawn up by themselves, such an extremely good one, that to damp their ardor is probably impossible. If it were not for this, we might prescribe a careful reading of "Bleak House," to be followed by "Ten Thousand a Year." Poor Miss Fyfte had "documents" in her wallet; Mr. Crooke had "documents" in his paper-heap; Mr. Titmouse had "documents" of great antiquity carefully prepared under the subtle eye of Lawyer Quirk. The Ingraham family are not precisely in so fortunate a position. They have no "documents," but they know where they are to be had for a consideration. Two centuries ago one Joseph Wilson, of Yorkshire, made a will, devising to Sarah Cowell, his granddaughter in America (Ingraham by marriage), lands upon which Leeds now stands. The Ingraham family claim under her—a very numerous family, it would appear, with so many ramifications that, if the decision should be in favor of the descent, there will probably be a hundred suits about the distribution. But, in the very beginning, there are suspicious circumstances, with just the faintest aroma of swindling about them. The much-desired will of the old original Joseph has been hunted for by eager and hungry heirs for more than sixty years. Now it was in the possession of Lord Erskine. Now it was held by Lord Erskine's son, it having been confided to the first-named lawyer by one Solomon Ingraham. *Presto*, it is in America, and last January it is found, but alas! it is in the hands of "two lawyers," who demand "ten thousand dollars and a tenth of the property" as the condition of its surrender! This the Ingranam Committee declines to pay; but it finally does agree to pay "twenty thousand dollars in money and thirty thousand dollars of the Ingraham Association scrip," but with a wisdom which we should hardly have anticipated, withholds the cash until the "two lawyers" shall have proved the will to be genuine to the satisfaction of the Committee. At present the heirs are engaged in the troublesome preliminary of raising the money for the "two lawyers."

Such, in brief, and divested of unimportant details, is the story of the Ingraham claim to the city of Leeds. It is, we are forced to confess, a suspicious, though not a conclusive circumstance, that the main interest hinges upon the concealments and the uncommonly sharp practice of the "two lawyers" who withhold what they are bound in honor, and conscience, and law, to surrender, having come into the possession of a piece of property which does not and cannot by any possibility belong to them. If we were never so distantly related to the Ingraham family, we would make short work of this beautiful brace of attorneys who want $50,000 for doing an act of the very commonest kind of honesty. We would hire the sharpest gentlemen in the equity courts, and we would treat the "two lawyers" to a course of Chancery proceedings which would soon bring them to their marrow bones. We would harass them with bills and subpœnas, and discoveries and concomitants; we would bring a great variety of actions against them in the common lawcourts; we would, if necessary, indict them for larceny; we would try trover; we would resort to replevin; we would attach all the property in their possession, will included; we would have them sent to jail upon an average once a week; we would have that "document" out of them, or know the reason why from the august lips of the Chief Justice of the United States himself. This is the way in which we should spend our money, because in this way we should soonest find out whether the "two lawyers" really had or not a testament which they themselves believed to be genuine. If it turned out upon production to be a fabrication palpably and unmistakably a forgery, then we should not be at the expense of proving it. If it were *prima facie* genuine, then we could go to probate with it with a tolerably light heart, leaving the "two lawyers" to pay their own costs, and a portion of ours into the bargain.

The report of the Committee made at the late meeting seems to have been of a nature altogether too satisfactory. As soon as the "two lawyers" have been bribed to disgorge the "document," all difficulties, it is assumed, will have been surmounted, and the flourishing city of Leeds will change owners at once. It seems to have been unaccountably forgotten that there are lawyers in England as well as lawyers in America; and that tenants who have held lands for two centuries generally get a title not easily to be disturbed. It is not a peculiarity of English practice to take wills for granted; they must be proved, as several hundred volumes of ecclesiastical and consistory reports sufficiently attest; and if anybody thinks it easy to prove a will two hundred years old, to the satisfaction of Doctors' Commons, we recommend him, if he has money to spare, to try the experiment. He will find that faith in the "two lawyers" who discover an instrument just when it is wanted, might not be so large upon the other side of the Atlantic as it appears to be upon this. Time makes strong titles. Possession is nine points of the law. The men who are receiving the rents of the Leeds properties might not be disposed to surrender at discretion; and there would be two hundred instead of two lawyers to deal with, and perhaps even the whole House of Lords.

It will be seen that while we have pointed out the difficulties of their realization, we have offered no opinion on the validity of these remarkable claims. Even if we desired to do so, we have no trustworthy data from which to make up our minds; but we confess that our suspicions of the "two lawyers" with a will for sale cheap are somewhat grave. It would be strange if there were not heirs-at-law or devisees in this country entitled to estates long in abeyance in England. When we consider the heartache, the hope deferred, and the disappointment, we could wish that it were otherwise. We have known more than one man ruined by trusting to these fallacious dreams of wealth to be had without labor, of riches to be acquired by good fortune, of estates to be secured by some extraordinary chance. In too many cases (we say nothing of the present) some rogue is the moving master-spirit of the brilliant vision, and poor men are made poorer in the effort to grasp an unearned and unmerited opulence. We could mention a gentleman, long since deceased, himself one of the ablest legal writers in America, and whose works are of authority in the Courts, whose whole life was embittered by the dream of a great English inheritance. Fortunately he knew well where to stop, although he could not cease to regret the *lacuna* in the evidence which kept him from rank and from riches. We wish that all expectants might prove either more fortunate or as wise as he.

Attempted Assassination in Massachusetts.

TROY, July 29.—An attempt has been made at North Adams to assassinate State Constables McKay and Savage, on their return from the making of seizures. Ten shots were fired at them by unknown persons concealed in a piece of woods on the roadside. The shots entered their carriage, but the constables escaped without injury.

—The population of Iowa is rapidly increasing. The census returns of the Seventh Judicial District of that State for the year show a total population of 102,261, being an increase of 16,044 since 1865. A similar rate of increase in the other districts which give a population of over 900,000 for the State.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 30—Noon.—Consols, 94; U. S. 5-20s, 72 7-16; Illinois Central, 76¾; Erie, 48¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 22¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—Noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales of 9000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Corn, 35s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 30.—Petroleum flat and unchanged.

The Hibernian Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, July 30.—The steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, has arived at this port.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Carrington resumed his remarks and said:—He hoped the jury would bear with patience until he had concluded his remarks. Yesterday afternoon he was considering the assault upon the witnesses for the prosecution, and he was defending their characters. The witness upon whose testimony he was commenting was Sergeant Dye. Who was Sergeant Dye? He was a soldier who had risen from the ranks to a non-commissioned officer. Credit was due to any one who attained rank and position, but the private soldier, who by merit fights his way up to be a First Sergeant, comes before a jury with the presumption in his favor. No witness was produced to question the character of Dye, and he stands before you an unimpeached and unimpeachable witness. Who denies that Dye is a man of nerve, of courage: or who denies that he was a man in that of truth. Show a courageous man and you see a truthful one. Liar and coward are synonymous terms. Valor and veracity are also synonymous terms. It is true, imputations were thrown out by counsel against the character of this witness, but the jury must remember that they must consider only the evidence, and not the statements of the counsel. What right had the counsel to utter this libel against a brave and honorable man? But Dye had said he had seen the pale face of the prisoner in his dreams, and this was sneered at by counsel. But is it not a fact that circumstances that impress themselves upon the mind in the waking hours are called up again in dreams. Dye well illustrated his meaning when he said he had often dreamed of the woman who became his wife. No man ever loved who did not dream of the woman he loved, and no lover of his country failed to dream of that country when it was in danger. Was it strange, then, that a man who had attested his devotion to his country upon the field of battle, should be impressed with such a scene as as that which Dye witnessed on the night of the assassination. The very fact that Dye dreamed of this scene shows that his heart and mind was in the matter, that he remembered it, and that he was telling the whole truth in relation to it. Is it necessary to renew Dye's testimony? He says that on the night of April 14 he was in front of the theatre, and his attention was attracted by some one looking into the President's carriage, and he hears some one cry "Ten minutes past ten." It was calculated to attract attention. The gas light was blazing. He saw the man and heard him cry the time a second and a third time. Just then the person's features were perfectly recognized, and they were indelibly impressed upon his mind, and in a determined voice he says, pointing to the prisoner, "That is the man."

[Continued in our next edition.]

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Serious Shooting Affray—Quarrel Between City Fathers, &tc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Thomas and Henry Findling, aged six and eight years, were dangerously wounded yesterday by Hugh Dunlap, aged sixteen, who deliberately discharged seven barrels of an Allen's revolver at them because they were climbing playfully over the palings of their father's yard into the yard of Dunlap. The boys were wounded in several places each. Dunlap is in jail.

Two members of the First Branch of the Baltimore City Council, named Herald and Berthalow, have gotten into a fierce quarrel because of each exposing the other about bribes for their votes, in reference to Smith & Johnson's patent bridge. A grand expose is expected at this afternoon's session.

Riot and Murder on a Boston Schooner.

BOSTON, July 29.—The crew of the fishing schooner Sea Queen, which sailed from here this afternoon, engaged in a general fight when just outside the harbor; and two of the number, James Connelly and James Flaherty, were thrown overboard, and Flaherty was drowned. The body was recovered, and the schooner returned to the city this evening.

Gas Explosion Fireman Injured.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., July 30.—Three explosions of gas took place last evening in the cellar of the mansion house of Eben Dale, Esq., at Cove. By the last explosion from 15 to 20 firemen and others were badly burned. One of the firemen, named Rust, has since died of his injuries.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 107½; Erie, 76; Canton, 51½; Cleveland and Toledo, 123½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106½; Michigan Central, 111; do. Southern, 81½; New York Central, 108; Illinois Central, 118; Cumberland preferred, 38; Missouri 6s, 103½; Hudson River, 120½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 111¼; do. of 1864, 109¾; do. of 1865, 109½; do. new issue, 108¼; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, first series, 107⅝; all others, 107½. Money, 5 @ 6 cent. Exchange, 110¼@110⅝. Gold, 140¼.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, July 30, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, with no prospect of brigheaning up for the day. The principal brokers are out of town, and are evidently determined to stay away, unless some unforeseen ripple on the surface of monetary affairs takes place within the next four weeks. The demand for Government stocks is still unabated, though the general tenor of prices is unchanged. The 6s of 1881 sold at 110½@110¾. 111¼ was bid for coupon 5-20s of 1862; 102 was freely bid for 10-40s; and 107⅛ for 7-30s.

City and State loans continue very dull. Of the former, there were free sales at 99¾. For the War loan 6s 101 was bid.

The Oil stocks have taken a slight start, in consequence of a small-sized excitement in Ocean. The report of its having struck a new well, together with the recent dividend, have rendered the stock considerably firmer. There were some sales made on time at 3¼.

The Share Market was considerably off, in sympathy with the decline in New York. Reading declined to 55¾; Pennsylvania was firm at 53⅜. 63¼ was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 42 for Elmira preferred; 29 for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

In Bank stocks we have no change to report, and the bids were very spiritless.

The Passenger Railroad stocks were very dull. A lot of Hestonville sold at 14; 75 was bid for Second and Third; 61¼ for Tenth and Eleventh; 19¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29 for Spruce and Pine; 45¼ for Chesnut and Walnut; 30¾ for Green and Coates; and 36¼ for Union.

The bids for Canal stocks were as follows:—19¼ for Schuylkill Navigation; 45 for Lehigh Navigation; 55 for Morris Canal; 1¼ for Union; and 16¼ for Susquehanna.

Gold fluctuated slightly during the morning, closing at 140.

—The condition of the New York market is set forth by the *Tribune* of this morning as follows:—

"Money is easy on call at 4@5 per cent., with some loans at 3 per cent. Commercial paper sells at 6@7 for prime and 8@9 for second grades. Long engagements are still out of favor, and capital is kept in strict control. Some of the largest lenders report nothing of consequence under 8 per cent. on call. There are some orders for currency from the West, and Western banks holding Governments as temporary investments are still selling to strengthen their balances in New York. The failure of the Unadilla Bank excites little surprise. Such items, though infrequent just now, will be more abundant before Congress meets again."

—A despatch from Troy says:—

"The assignment of the Unadilla National Bank is a general one, and the institution is kept open, according to law, though doing no business. A receiver from Washington has been called for, and will probably arrive in a few days. The owner of $20,000 of the stock in Albany is a son of Mr. Watson, the President of the bank. It is stated by the President and Cashier that had the bank closed some months ago something would have been saved; as it is, the loss will probably be total. Great distress prevails in all the country surrounding Unadilla. The losses cover a wide extent of country, and will be desolating in their effects."

—The New York bank statement shows an increase in deposits, loans, circulation, and legal-tenders, with a decrease in specie. The movement shows an increase of obligations and a decrease in the reserve. The reserve is still ample, but commercial affairs are steadily making demands upon the capital of the Atlantic cities, which will test them severely.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '62....reg.....109
$500 do.....109
$500 U S 7-30s Jy.....107½
$200 City 6s, New.....99¾
$300 do. New.....99¾
$1700 do. N. 6 ctf..99¾
16 sh Hestonville.....14
100 do.....b60. 14¾
1 00 sh Ocean Oil.....3 44
100 do.....3 44
100 do.....b60. 3¾
67 sh Leh V R.....is. 45½
15 sh Leh V R.....is. 59
100 sh Reading.....is. 53¾
6 sh Sp & P 1st.....29
100 sh N Y & Mid.....3¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110½; old 5-20s, 111¼@111½; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., July, 108¼@108¾; do., 1867, 108¼@108¾; 10-40s, 102@102½; 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@107½; do., June, 107¼@107½; do., July, 107¾@107¾; Gold, 140¼@140½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110@110½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111@111½; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 109½@109¾; do. new, 108¼@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 101¾@102¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107¼@107½; do., 2d series, 107¼@107¾; 3d series, 107¼@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brotner, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110¼; do. 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108¾; do 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107¾@108; do. June, 107½@107¾; do., July, 107¼@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119@119¼; do., October, 1864, 117¼@118¼; do., December, 1864, 117¼@117¾; do., May, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., Aug., 1865, 115¼@115¾; do., September, 1865, 115@115¼; October, 1865, 114¼@115; Gold, 140¼@140¾. Silver, 133@134½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 30.—The Flour Market presents no new feature, and prices of low grades are nominal. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchase of the better grades of spring and winter wheat, and fresh ground new wheat, which command pretty full prices. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·25 for superfine, $8·50@9·25 for extras, $10@12·50 for Northwestern extra family, $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., $11 for new wheat extra, and $12 for do. do. extra family and fancy. Rye Flour is held at $8·75@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues very quiet, but prices remain without change. Sales of red at $2·25@2·35. Rye ranges from $1·45 to $1·55 for new, gold. Corn is scarce, and held firmly at yesterday's figures. Sales of yellow at $1·17@1·18, and Western mixed at $1·11@1·12. Oats are dull; sales of Pennsylvania old at 93c. and new at 83c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Provisions are quiet, but the recent advance is well maintained.

Whisky—Common is held at 25@30c. ₱ gallon in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....69 | 11 A. M.....79½ | 2 P. M.....80

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Lorena, Richborn, Cork or Falmouth, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Barque Mira, Diz, Ivigtut, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque Desiah, Gilkey, Boston. Workman & Co.
Brig Cyclone, Nickleson, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr W. F. Cushing, Cook, Boston, Rothermel & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Fenton, Petersburg, Andenried, Norton & Co.
Schr M. Spicer, Paul, St. Marys, I. B. Phillips.
Str Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore. J. D. Rudolf.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed below the Ledge one brig, bound up.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Benj. Carver, Myers, 11 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merryman, 17 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Archer and Reeves Smith, 13 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to G. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Helen, Carroll, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr W. F. Cushing, Cook, from Boston.
Schr S. L. Stevens, Studley, from Boston.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Dauversport.
Schr C. Comery, Kuhn, from New York.
Schr H. Croskey, Potter, from Providence.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Threatening Aspect of Affairs in Europe.

From the Times.

Some of the recent cable telegrams relating to the position of affairs in Europe have had a sufficient odor of speculation about them to be generally discredited. But the recent despatches would seem to indicate the approach of a new crisis in the relations of the two great German powers. Prussia to-day is as much distrusted as France was three years ago. However legitimate may be her aspirations as the leader of Germany; however cautious her policy of territorial revision, she lies under the disadvantage of being suspected. The consolidated northern monarchy is "peace"—precisely in the sense, and with the qualifications, that the "empire" in France is "peace." Consolidation in Northern Germany was achieved with such marvellous speed, and such unequivocal success, that it seemed as if the battle of Sadowa gave assurance to Europe—so decisive did it appear in its results. The "empire" in France was so entirely the creation of an individual; the pretensions of that individual were apparently sustained by so overwhelming a majority of the people of France, that the usual vague declarations of "peace" from the Imperial lips used to thrill and delight the stockjobbers as if they were superhuman decrees, against which all outside ambition or international combinations must necessarily be powerless.

The sure test of time has been applied in both cases. Cæsarism in France has long been distrusted as an agency of peace. It was distrusted when the Italian war for the Lombardo-Venitian principalities broke out. It was distrusted when the issue of the German war was made a pretext for attempting the annexation of Luxemburg to France. It was distrusted almost from the commencement of the ill-fated Mexican expedition. It has been distrusted throughout the progress of this great Exposition of Industry. People are looking for peace. The great masses of those who make up the wealth of nations are longing and praying for "peace." But thus far the revised "Empire" in France has been war. And the Imperial policy to-day is distrusted from one end of Europe to the other.

Prussia is not following the teachings of the second "Empire." But Prussia, in assuming to be the leader in the establishment of a consolidated German power, has had to fall back upon the force and resoluteness of one man's will. Bismark is the exponent of a species of Cæsarism. He believes in the virtue of a strong military force. He is willing enough to work with the people as long as they work with him. He believes in popular government as far as it does not conflict with his policy and his personal ambition. He has recommended the convening of a constitutionally elected Parliament; but in cases of emergency he has found it expedient to get along as well as he could without the formality of parliamentary votes. He has been a steady advocate of peace; but events caused him to figure twelve months ago as the political director in a war which turned Europe upside down. In short, the kind of constitutional government, the kind of consolidation, the kind of peace that the two controlling minds in France and Germany would establish, are those which depend primarily upon military force. "War" with both of them takes precedence. It is the centre and pivot to their policy. And we should like to see it illustrated how far Europe has progressed under this system towards a pacific settlement since the "*Thirty Years' War.*" The greatest publicist of that epoch, devoted as he was to the philosophy and practice of international peace, spent the best years of his life in producing his "*De Jure Belli.*" He dealt, it is true, with the *jus pacis*, but the prime question then, as it seems to be now, was not to make war impossible, by establishing something like an international federative system, but by framing humane rules to mitigate the horrors of international war. Were Grotius alive to-day, his task, to be useful at all, would have to be the same as when he wrote in his own time. We have apparently made no advance whatever in the way of having international disputes referred to arbitration. Kant demanded a universal confederation as the basis of a law which should govern the conduct of nations towards each other. How many disciples of Kant are there to-day? There may be a few thinkers; there may be not a few philanthropic peace advocates, who would listen to his broad political philosophy. But among those who rule and govern in politics here or elsewhere, who would listen to arbitration in the settlement of a question involving what is deemed *national* honor? We Americans would certainly set a very poor example. We are religiously predisposed to a little blood-letting. We like a good display of military force. And perhaps it might be as well, before beginning to denounce the incessant contest for territorial and political ascendancy in Europe, to reckon up, on our own account, how far we should be disposed—were there a rival American power at our elbow—to settle down and lie quiet under some old treaty framed, sealed, and signed fifty or a hundred years ago.

The existence of the French dynasty depends upon the ability of one man to make the power and influence and prestige of France greater than the power and influence and prestige of any other nation.

The endurance of the new consolidated German power depends upon the resolution and the energy with which *one* man (for Bismark is hardly likely to have a successor in this generation) seizes hold of and profits by every advantage achieved in the short, sharp, and decisive battles of last year. The Prussian Minister sees this so clearly and acts thereupon so nervously, that he is suspected—suspected not more at Vienna than at St. Petersburg, and at neither more than at Paris. He has reopened the question of the Danish Principalities in a way which shows that he places upon the treaty of Prague a different interpretation from that put upon it by Austria or the neutral powers. That is one cause of renewed trouble; and a telegram we published recently shows that Austria counts fully upon the support of France and Russia in holding her victorious rival to the letter of other provisions of the treaty. In all this—were there not other complications in view—there is cause at least for uneasiness. Italy, moreover, is in a ferment which may at any moment stir up a European difficulty, as great as that which Central Europe is passing through. The aspect of affairs, altogether, is far from being consoling to those who look for peace.

Old Virginia.

From the Tribune.

The Republicans of Virginia will hold their first State Convention at Richmond on the first of August, and the portents of trouble and probable division are painfully obvious. We will not here assume to sit in judgment on the rival factionists, preferring to speak of what should be rather than of what may and probably will be.

Virginia is naturally—by position and by the tradition of nearly a century—a State of strong Union proclivities. Were she otherwise, her soil would be no fit abiding place for the bones of Washington, of Madison, and of Marshall. She has the most obvious reasons for choosing to be a central rather than a border State, and to have a large portion of the products of the Great Valley take the shortest and quickest way to the ocean across her territory, rather than to see it meander to the seaboard by Baltimore, New York, or New Orleans. The madness induced by slavery and rebellion swerved her temporarily from her balance; but the culpable folly of 1861 and its terrible consequences are likely to be held evermore in burning remembrance by her people. She is far less likely to err again than though she had always been loyal. We confidently assert that there is far more of the secession virus to-day in the blood of Maryland or of Kentucky than in that of the Old Dominion.

Virginia eminently needs peace. Her entire area has been overcome and devastated; her buildings, fences, bridges, etc., burned; her cattle devoured, and her population more than decimated, by civil war. We estimate that at least a full tenth of her white men and boys between fifteen and fifty years of age on the day of her insane secession have perished in battle or hospital, and that an equal number are crippled or disabled for life by diseases resulting from the privations, exposures, and hardships of campaigning. While her natural resources of every kind are immense, her present dearth alike of wealth and muscle will long keep her poor and inefficient. Ten times her present moneyed capital or movable wealth, with five times her present population, would find profitable employment within her limits—far more profitable than can now be obtained for what she actually has.

When we pray for peace, we do not mean abject submission to her unhorsed chivalry on the one hand, nor the unchecked domination of her emancipated and enfranchised blacks on the other. The peace we plead for will concede to the blacks every right and relieve the ex-Rebels from every disability. Virginia has urgent need of the wisdom and energy of all her sons.

We plead, then, with the Convention about to assemble at Richmond for peace—not that peace which is wrought by irresistible power acting upon abject helplessness, but that which flows from mutual consciousness of reciprocal need. A protracted struggle between the whites and the blacks of Virginia is fraught with incalculable damage to both classes, to their State, and to the country.

And there is no decent pretext for any further struggle at all. The Reconstruction acts and their enforcement have effaced every reason for one. The freedom of the blacks is secured by their enfranchisement. Henceforth they can only be reduced to a second vassalage through their own apathy, heedlessness, or treachery. And they are neither apathetic nor false to themselves, nor are they likely to be.

What we ask, then, of the approaching Convention is the proclamation of a peace which shall be no mockery, no snare, no transient illusion, but hearty, general, abiding. We want a peace that will increase the market value of every Virginian's property and labor, be he white or black. We want a peace which shall truthfully say to a rejoicing country:—"The great civil war is ended; henceforth we are brothers, and an attack on the rights of any class will be resented and resisted by all."

Such are the aspirations which will impel us to watch with lively interest the doings of the pending Virginia Republican Convention. They are not unshadowed by fears; but our hopes predominate, and impel a belief that a platform will be framed and a ticket nominated at Richmond on Thursday which will be overwhelmingly successful, and will largely conduce to the reëstablishment of national integrity, fraternity, and solid prosperity.

The English Reform Bill.

From the Herald.

After having passed through some strange and stirring scenes and weathered many a stormy night, the Tory reform bill has at length found its way to and been read a second time in the House of Lords. It amounts almost to an absolute certainty that the bill will have passed into law before the commencement of the autumnal recess, and that lords and honorable gentlemen, if they do not find themselves at once amid the agonies of a general election, will go to their shooting quarters to ruminate upon the possible character of the new and somewhat doubtful era upon which their country has entered. The laurels which the Whigs since 1832 have, with all the pride and jealousy of a long dominant party, claimed as their own, have been skilfully taken from them, and the Tories for the next fifty years will be honorably spoken of as the reformers of 1867.

The extent of the changes which this bill will introduce is as yet but imperfectly known. That it amounts practically to a revolution, few will attempt to deny. The addition of half a million of voters to the electoral roll from classes some of whom have hitherto been totally unrepresented, cannot fail to bring the machine of Government more immediately under the control of the popular will. It will be strange if the increased rapidity of motion on the part of the Government do not at once startle and annoy many who have been accustomed to and contented with the laggard movements of former times.

The aristocracy of England have acted wisely and well in yielding gracefully and in time. By acting as they have done they have not only added to the claims which they already have upon the people, but have secured for themselves a lease of power which will continue at least during the lives of the present generation. The honor of this movement is due less to the town aristocracy themselves than to the man whom, willingly or unwillingly, they recognize as their chief. England has been saved from revolution, not by the learning and experience of a Derby, nor by the wisdom of a Stanley, but by the genius of Benjamin Disraeli. Whatever else may be said for or against this man, this at least must be admitted—that he embodies in his individual person most of the dominant qualities revealed by his race, from Moses to Judas Iscariot. Had such a man, and not M. Guizot, been the Minister of Louis Philippe in February of 1848, the house of Orleans might still have possessed the throne of France. In view of possible coming evils we advise Louis Napoleon to look out for some able Jew, and place himself under his guidance. If possessed of the requisite qualifications, his lineal descent from the traitor or the impenitent thief should be no objection. One such man would be worth the whole batch of Schneiders and Roubers and others on whom he is forced to lean.

Tennessee.

From the Tribune.

The annual election in this State occurs on Thursday, 1st prox., when, despite the wholesale disfranchisement of those who voluntarily aided the Rebellion, it is estimated that 125,000 votes will be polled—more than were usually cast in the equal and arduous contests of 1840 to 1852. The poll slightly exceeded 150,000 in 1860 and 1861; but the excitement in the latter year was very great. The disfranchisement of 50,000 Rebels renders a Republican triumph morally certain. The leading candidates are as follows:—

GOVERNOR.

Radical.	*Conservative.*
*Wm. G. Brownlow,	Emerson Etheridge.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

John Eaton, Jr.,	Charles S. Cameron.

CONGRESS.

Dist.	
1. R. R. Butler,	James White.
2. *Horace Maynard,	John Williams.
3. *Wm. B. Stokes,	Eli G. Fleming.
4. James Mullins,	*Edward Cooper.
5. John Trimble,	Bailie Peyton.
6. *Samuel M. Arnell,	Dorsey B. Thomas.
7. *Isaac R. Hawkins,	Wm. P. Caldwell.
8. David A. Nunn,	*John W. Leftwitch.

*For reëlection.

General Thomas will do his utmost to keep the peace on election day; but we fear his utmost will prove too little. After the election, we trust the Tennesseeans will bear in mind that the civil war is ended, and betake themselves to the ways of industry and quiet.

Failure of the Unadilla Bank—Rottenness of the National Bank System.

From the World.

Unadilla is a village on the Susquehanna, in the southern part of Otsego county. The bank there is a sample of similar banks organized (or reorganized) under the new national system, located in rural villages and small interior cities all over the country. What *has* occurred at Unadilla *may* occur in any other place where one of these national banks is located, which proves that there is no security in the system. What *has* occurred at Unadilla is *likely* to occur in hundreds of other places, inasmuch as in this era of hazardous speculation and fast living, other banks and their managers are exposed to precisely the same temptations to which the officers of the Unadilla Bank succumbed. The collapse of the Unadilla Bank, though the latest, is by no means a solitary instance of the breaking of a national bank. A similar failure has just occurred at Weedsport, in the western part of this State. Another recent instance is the failure of the Newton National Bank in Massachusetts. Such failures have been frequently reported since the beginning of the year; that at New Orleans having attracted more attention than any of the others in consequence of the bank holding large deposits of Government funds.

The liabilities of the Unadilla Bank are $200,000; its assets are represented to be very inconsiderable, the property of the bank having been gambled away in mining and produce speculations. It is a repetition of the story told in connection with all the previous failures. The officers were smitten with the prevalent passion for acquiring sudden riches by speculation, and their sanguine and too credulous expectations tempted them into extravagant expenses. The source of this rottenness inheres in the national bank system, which presents temptations too powerful for sanguine men to resist, and affords no adequate safeguard to the stockholders and creditors of the banks. It is a system which stands on no solid or stable standard of value. All experience attests that there can be no sound banking system which does not rest on a legal obligation by the banks to meet their liabilities by payment of the precious metals. Our national banks issue paper which they are required to redeem only in other paper; that other paper being subject to daily fluctuations of value. Now a state of things in which there is no stability in values, in which the currency and business of the country are constantly tossing like a raft upon the waves, infects all men who can command money or credit with the passion for speculation. When values are settled, or pass only through gradual and easily predicted changes, men are not tempted to toss property rapidly from hand to hand in hope of gain or dread of loss. Of this spirit of speculation which has seized the business men of the country, the national banks are the focus as well as the origin. Heavy speculators are in constant need of bank accommodations, and sharp-eyed bank officers have no difficulty in diving into the business of their customers. Bank officers have therefore easy means of gaining a prompt acquaintance with every promising speculation, and can become parties to any they please in exchange for pecuniary facilities which such officers can afford. All the chief speculative projects thus passing under the inspection of these bank officers, they are exposed to temptations which ordinary human nature is not strong enough to resist. Doubtless the officers of many of the national banks have grown rich by speculations; sometimes by their sagacity, sometimes by mere luck. Our point is not that none of the national banks are solvent, but that the community have no means of knowing which to trust. The system is evidently a bad one, since a bank should be in all respects the very opposite of a lottery. A banking system should be fitted to inspire and to deserve confidence, by exempting its creditors from hazard. A vast affiliation of organized speculators, who daily risk other men's money in doubtful adventures, does not deserve, and cannot long retain, the confidence of the country.

Even if these institutions confined themselves to their regular business, they are an organized means of fleecing the community. Besides the issue of currency, a considerable part of the regular business of the Unadilla Bank has consisted in loans to the farmers, village merchants, and produce dealers of Otsego county. Let us scrutinize the nature of one of these loans. A wealthy farmer, whose credit is so good that any of his neighbors will indorse his note for nothing, has occasion to use a thousand dollars, and borrows it at the bank, giving his note thus indorsed. Now what does he get for it? Money? No; he gets merely the notes of the Unadilla Bank for the same amount. It is an exchange of the notes of a solvent farmer for the notes of an insolvent institution. But, waiving the undisclosed insolvency, let us proceed with our analysis. It is obvious that the transaction is a mere exchange of credit; the farmer exchanges his credit against that of the bank, and pays seven per cent. for the difference, when his own credit is so perfectly good that his responsible neighbor indorses his note for nothing. The bank takes seventy dollars for doing what the endorsing neighbor freely does without compensation; the endorser certifying the credit of the borrower to the bank, and the bank, in turn, certifying it to the community by putting its own notes in the place of his. It is an illusion to suppose that the bank lends him money; it only lends its own credit. If the bank was organized on a specie basis, and paid specie on demand for its notes, the case would be varied, for the next day, or within the next ten days, the notes might come back for payment, and the loan would thus become a loan of money, and not merely of the bank's own credit. When the national banks thus exchange notes with their customers, giving their own notes without interest for the notes of their customers with, they are limited, it is true, to the issue of such notes as they have deposited bonds for in the Currency Bureau at Washington. But those deposited bonds yield the bank precisely the same income that similar bonds do to private holders. The banks are no more entitled to a bonus from the community for owning this kind of property than are the innumerable other owners of the same kind of bonds. But while other holders of bonds are content to get six per cent., the banks received thirteen—six from the Government and seven from the community, or rather the whole thirteen from the latter, the Government being merely an agent for collecting the six per cent. from the community.

When men perfectly solvent and in good credit pay the banks for a mere exchange of credit, it seems a still greater absurdity if we find out, as we do in the case of the broken banks, that the credit thus advantageously exchanged was really good for nothing. A man exchanges his own solid credit against that of an insolvent bank, and pays seven per cent. for the difference! And the enabling of our citizens to do this is the incalculable blessing bestowed upon them by the creation of the national bank system!

It may be said that although the system may ruin the depositors and fleece the customers of the national banks, it nevertheless perfectly secures the bill-holders. But even this is not entirely true, although it must be conceded that by borrowing this feature of the New York banking system, which it supplanted, it gives as good security as holders of the notes of broken banks can ever expect. When there comes a general crash of these unsafe institutions, and scores of them are compelled to wind up at the same time, so many of the deposited bonds will be thrown upon the market that, in a forced sale, their price will sink to a low figure, and speculators will reap a rich harvest at the expense of the bill-holders. Even when these rotten concerns break one by one, the bill-holders are not completely protected. New York mechanics and working-women who happen to be paid their wages on Saturday night in notes of the Unadilla Bank, will find to-day that the grocers and butchers are not willing to take them, and poor people who live from hand to mouth may be put to shifts to supply their tables during the week.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
Philadelphia.
6 10 2m

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.
It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.
WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.
AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 138 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLES RUMPP,
PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Below Arch, Philadelphia.

Porte-Monnaies,	Pocket-Books,
Portfolios,	Satchels,
Dressing Cases,	Work Boxes,
Cigar Cases,	Bankers' Cases,
Cabas,	Purses,
Money Belts,	Etuies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 20tf

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGESS' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Files, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 15 tf

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
P. W. B.
PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.
Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by
B. F. PARIS,
7 16 1m No. 27 S. THIRD Street.

Old Rye Whiskies.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the Institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 56

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.
HOSIERY.
A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.
GLOVES.
In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
8 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY
AND FRANCHISES.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,
AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the
15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,
A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replacing, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 2d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 345, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John B. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.
And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John B. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—
First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.
Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.
Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.
WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN B. SAUZADE, Trustee.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9 tu3m

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
8 27 6m No. 41 N. SIXTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to the large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 18

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 20 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1 SOLID SILVER-WARE

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES.
Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM,
NO. 1314 WASHINGTON AVENUE.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, the celebrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4 1

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 24

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10 mwf

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 2 6m VANKIRK & CO

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.
This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 243 N. THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2 PHILADELPHIA

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Beer.—Britons still drink their beer. The annual account for the year ending at Michaelmas last shows that 37,776 persons in the United Kingdom paid for licenses as common brewers. More than 30,000 were licensed for brewing less than 1000 barrels, and more than 5000 others were beginners, paying only 12s. 6d. duty. The great brewers are very few in number. Both in this and the preceding year 18 paid for licenses for brewing between 100,000 and 500,000 barrels; and two paid last year for brewing more than 600,000 barrels, one of these having in the preceding year paid only as brewing between 550,000 and 600,000 barrels. The distribution of the beer is the work of a large army; 95,743 persons were licensed to sell the beer as victuallers—57,730 in England, 12,472 in Scotland, 15,541 in Ireland. In England there were also 44,607 other persons licensed to sell beer to be be drunk on the premises, and 3063 persons licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premies. All these numbers are larger than those in the preceding year. The 2575 brewers (proper) in the United Kingdom consumed 38,469,582 bushels of malt last year; 21,327 victuallers, brewing their own beer, consumed 8,594,805 bushels; and 10,481 other persons (all in England), licensed to sell beer and brewing their own beer, consumed 3,978,322 bushels of malt.

English Litigation.—The London *Times* gives the following statistical history of recent English litigation:—In the last eight years—1859–66—6,441,181 plaints have been entered in the county courts of England, showing an average of 805,147 a year. 3,470,369 causes have been determined or judgments given—a fair amount of work for even sixty judges to look back upon; the average is 433,796 a year. 207,868 warrants of commitment have been issued—25,983 a year. 63,030 debtors have been imprisoned—7878 upon an average. 1,003,066 executions have been issued against goods—125,383 a year; and 32,753 sales made—4094 a year. In 1866 the numbers under all these heads were above the average, except those two which express the actual execution of the final process of the law; the number of debtors imprisoned being only 7601, and the number of sales of goods only 3828. The number of debtors imprisoned has declined considerably since a change was made in 1864, by stating clearly upon the warrant that the debtor could obtain his discharge on paying the instalments actually due; it had been commonly supposed that he must pay all the instalments before being discharged. In 1863 the number of persons imprisoned was one to every 93 sued; in 1866 only one to every 115 sued.

A Volcano.—A Fernando Po letter, dated May 29, contains the following paragraph:—"An active volcano appeared for the first time to us on the night of the 15th instant, near the top of Cameroon's Mountain, the sight being a grand one, as, in the darkness of the night, the lava was seen pouring in an apparent cataract an unbroken sheet of deep fiery-red molten liquid, for a depth of some hundreds of feet, when it could be seen running off to the right, round and down the mountain, in a cut in the side of the mountain, from which fissures here and there gave us an occasional glimpse of it. We continued to see it the three following nights, since which it has disappeared. On the first night it appeared larger than on the two last seen. On the afternoon and night previous to its being seen we had much rain, accompanied by a continuous heavy storm of wind from the mountain, which came in heavy gusts, with occasional light lulls of a few minutes between, and such a furious and long-continued storm was unknown here before."

The London Police.—At present a careful watch is kept over the health of the London police. Official tables show that the total number disabled by injury in the last five months was 370; by disease, the result of exposure, 1039, and this latter class is comparatively larger in the police than in the army. Dyspepsia and soreness of the feet are two common affections. Nineteen deaths occurred in five months, four from cholera, and the majority of the remainder from the chronic visceral disease that would have invalided the attacked in the army. Different divisions vary in regard to healthiness. The Thames division has about three times as many men disabled as the healthiest divisions (A, S, R, and X). The causes of invaliding are chiefly the diseases arising from exposure, and the practical lesson to be drawn from the above facts is that any measure calculated to increase bodily protection will be followed by beneficial results.

Census of Prussia.—The last census of Prussia was taken in 1864. At that time there were, in round numbers, 19,250,000 inhabitants, or 763,000 more than in 1661. Nf these 11,700,000 were Protestants (being 438,000 more than in 1861), and 7,200,005 Catholics (being an increase of 294,000); in other words, the increase among Protestants was 3·38 per cent., and among Catholics 4·45 per cent. In the year 1864 there were 479,000 births among the Protestants, while there were 302,000 among Catholics, in spite of there being 6706 priests devoted to celibacy, and 5259 religious of both sexes. Further, out of the 479,000 births among Protestants, 47,960 were illegitimate, while out of the 302,500 births among Catholics, only 16,500 were illegitimate. This great difference is maintained through the different provinces.

Swimming Races.—The London Swimming Club has given its annual festival. The programme comprised a series of races, in which some of the first professionals and amateurs took part; races for boys; ornamental floating displays, and hurdle races, together with a variety of amusing sports, such as egg-diving, pole-walking, duck-hunting, etc. Each event was well contested, and the competitors, without exception, showed themselves remarkably proficient in swimming. The prizes, twelve in number, consisted of gold and silver medals, silver tankards, cups, etc. The swimmers' Derby," a race open to all comers, was the chief event of the evening.

Increasing Demand for Fish.—The demand for sea fish in London is becoming so great, says the *Spectator*, that men now go to sea in all weathers, and bring ashore whatever comes in their net, certain of obtaining a high price for all the fish they can capture. Salmon are likewise becoming more and more valuable, in consequence of the increasing taste for food luxuries. A very large fish brought the other day the price of more than three sheep to a fishmonger who sold it. And about Christmas time a codfish becomes nearly the equal in value of a salmon, half-a-crown per pound weight being, in some seasons of the year, comparatively cheap. Oysters, with which to form sauce for codfish, begin to follow suit.

Toleration.—It is mentioned as an example of the march of religious toleration, that the Mussulman who accompanies the Sultan as chaplain, and who is the second ecclesiastical dignitary in the religion of Turkey, paid visits on the 6th instant to the Pope's nuncio (a prelate) and to the Archbishop of Paris. In olden time the pedecessors of these two reverend men would have burned the infidel, and the infidel would have slain the Christian dogs.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

The Internal Revenue Board of Philadelphia.—The names of the gentlemen appointed to officiate in this Board were given in The Evening Telegraph yesterday. For the benefit of our readers, we give the following as explanatory of the duties devolving upon that Board, which are of a similar nature with those of other cities.

On July 18, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued the following order relative to the above boards:—

All revenue inspectors, revenue agents, general inspectors of spirits, and special agents of the Treasury Department, will immediately report to said board for duty, and will hereafter act under the direction of said board. Such revenue officers as may be designated by said board will be specially authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make seizures within said districts, and are hereby required to report all seizures immediately to the said board, and also to the collector of the district in which any seizures are made; and all special authority heretotore conferred on any officer to seize property within the various districts, or either of them, is hereby revoked. Immediately upon the seizure or detention of any property within said districts, the said board will investigate the cause thereof. If, in the opinion of said board, the property so seized is not liable to forfeiture, or for any sufficient reason ought not to be held for forfeiture, if the value thereof does not exceed $3000, the said board is hereby authorized to direct the seizing officer to release the same; if the value thereof is over $3000, and in the opinion of the board the same should be released, the facts of the case, together with the opinion of the board thereon, will be reported to the Commissioner for his action. Thereafter no collector in said district will approve any distiller's bond, or bond for bonded warehouse, or bond for transportation, rectification, redistillation, or exchange of package of any spirits, or tobacco manufacturer's bond, until after the same shall have been transmitted to said board for investigation, and report as to the responsibility of the sureties thereto. The collector will not consider himself in any manner released, by the creation of said board, from the performance of any of the duties imposed on him by law or regulation. Said board shall have the power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make all necessary rules and regulations for the transaction of its business, and the execution of the powers hereby or hereafter conferred.

The Police Committee of Councils.—A meeting of the Police Committee of Councils, Mr. Billington, chairman, was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the new Station House in process of erection for the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, in the rear of the old Northern Liberty Hall, North Third street. It appeared that the work was stopped by the Building Inspectors, after it had been proceeded with as far as the first story, on account of the inefficiency of a nine-inch wall in the second story. It was stated that the ground of objection was owing to the building having but one span, and no studding to support it. The room being intended for drilling purposes, it is important that it should be well secured. After considerable argument, it was resolved that a thirteen-inch wall should be substituted for the nine-inch wall on the second story, and that it should be measured by two competent measurers, after being constructed, the contractor to be paid the difference between the price of the nine and thirteen-inch wall. The committee then adjourned.

False Pretenses.—Last night a German named Joseph Guthrie, residing at No. 714 Marshall street, was before Alderman Peter Hay, to answer a charge of obtaining goods on false pretenses. The complainant in the case was Mr. Leopold Furth, No. 467 N. Fourth street, who testified that the defendant called upon him some time ago and borrowed $1000, representing that he owned $2000 worth of tobacco and cigars in New York, and also other articles of value in the possession of a Mr. Winterer. These allegations the plaintiff asserted he afterwards found to be untrue, but sufficient merchandise was got out of the defendant to reduce the debt to $600, the amount now due. The witness further stated that merchandise had been forwarded to the defendant to send to his (witness') house in cancellation of this balance, but that the defendant had appropriated it to his own use, which principally instigated the present suit. The Alderman held the defendant in $1500 bail to answer.

The G. A. R.—The Grand Commander of this temperance organization gives notice that the following comrades have been elected District Commanders of the respective districts named:—S. B. Wylie Mitchell, of Post No. 2, District of South Philadelphia; Comrade Samuel Wrigley, of Post No. 15, Upper Philadelphia; and Comrade William B. Thomas, of Post No. 8, for the District of Middle Philadelphia.

They are directed to assume command of their districts on Thursday next, and their predecessors will transfer to them all books, papers, etc., relating to their respective commands; also, at once to take the necessary steps to effect a thorough organization of their commands, communicating freely with headquarters, and report immediately the names of the comrades appointed as their staffs.

A Bonded Warehouse Fixtures and Contents Forfeited.—United States Marshal Ellmaker sold, yesterday, at the Patterson Bonded Warehouse, twenty-six copper stills and worms, besides other articles, which had been seized and condemned under the Revenue law. The attendance was small, and the bidding was confined to very few persons. It was announced that the stills would be sold by the pound as old copper, and would have to be put in a condition to prevent them from being used in future for distillation. They brought from fourteen to seventeen cents the pound. An attempt was then made to sell fifty barrels of whisky at a price equal to the Government tax of two dollars per gallon, but there was no bid upon it. The law forbids the sale at a price less than the tax.

Installation Ceremonies.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, will hold an adjourned meeting in the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, Race street, near Twenty-first. This evening, at 8 o'clock, Mr. H. W. Torrence will be ordained and duly installed as pastor of the Sixth Church, the order being for Rev. W. W. Barr to preach the sermon, Rev. J. T. Cooper to address the pastor, and Rev. Dr. Jeffers to address the people.

Robbery.—When the family of Mr. Charles Hoyle, No. 407 Queen street, arose yesterday morning, the house was discovered to be in confusion and disorder. Thieves had been about, yet there was no evidence of a forcible entry. After careful examination of the effects, a shawl was missed, and nothing else. The thief was evidently frightened off or intended to return.

Drowned.—A child named James Graham, aged five years, fell into the Corinthian avenue basin yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station House, where it was recognized, and, after an inquest by the Coroner, taken to the residence of its parents, in McRee's avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

Railroad Accident.—The up-train from Cape May to Philadelphia yesterday met with a slight "smash-up," which frightened the passengers, but injured none of them. The train was delayed about three hours. Exaggerated reports concerning the mishap were circulated last evening from reports brought up by the passengers.

—Dr. Robinson, of Bennington, Mich., died a few nights since from the effects of chloroform, which he had sprinkled on his pillow to produce sleep.

—A hopeful fisherman, while "plying his vocation" at St. Louis, the other day, fished up a boot with a man's leg in it.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....4 54 | MOON RISES....sets.
SUN SETS....7 18 | HIGH WATER....1 10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
William G. Kent, Thomas E. Ashmead, Charles Wheeler, } Monthly Committee

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 13
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	July 13
Bremen	Southampton	New York	July 16
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 16
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	July 17
Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
England	Liverpool	New York	July 17
Baltic	Southampton	New York	July 17
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 18
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July 19
Europe	Havre	New York	July 19
China	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 20
Cella	London	New York	July 20
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	July 20
America	Southampton	New York	July 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Morning Star	Havre	New York	July 24
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	July 24
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Canada	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30

FOR EUROPE.

C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	July 31
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Deutchland	New York	Bremen	Aug. 1
C of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Bellona	New York	London	Aug. 3
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 3
Arago	New York	Havre	Aug. 3
Circassian	New York	Bremen	Aug. 3
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 3
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Aug. 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
England	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 10
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Aug. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 30
F & B Kee	New York	St. Jago	July 31
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 1
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 3
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 8
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 15
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, Rotterdam, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Willebald, Mutzell, Stettin, Workman & Co.
Schr Tennessee, Creed, Boston, Cumberland Coal Co.
Str F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str C. Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Mary E. Smith, Barrett, 18 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Sarah Brown, Merriam, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to S. Bolton & Co.
Steamer R. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. M. Felton, Davis, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Passed one foreign barque below the Buoy on the Middle, bound up.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig John Chrystal, from Guayama.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Kate Davenport, Otis, from Liverpool 19th ult. for Philadelphia, was spoken 27th inst., lat. 40 48, lon. 65 52, by a New York pilot boat.
Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, hence, at Liverpool 14th inst.
Ship W. H. Jenkins, Durkee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 13th inst.
Ship Effort, Hussey, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 15th inst.
Ship John Wood, Crowell, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 16th inst.
Ship T. J. Southard, Bishop, for England, sailed from the Roads, Antwerp, 11th inst.
Barque Azella, Brown, for Rio Janeiro, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Schamyl, Crosby, hence, at London 15th inst., and entered out same day to return.
Brig Emma Krey, Parrow, hence, at Helvoet 13th instant.
Brig J. Means, Wells, hence, at Boston 28th inst.
Brig Breese, Sheehey, hence, at Halifax 24th inst.
Brig Genie Annie, Parr, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 26th inst.
Brig Mitchell, Scott, for Philadelphia, cleared at Windsor 17th inst.
Brig J. Freeman, Baker, hence, at Boston 28th inst.
Brig Rebecca Sheppard, below Philadelphia, was struck by lightning in Satilla river, Ga., and came here to repair.
Schr Racer, Sparks, hence, at Liverpool 16th inst.
Schr J. W. Oberman, Houghton, hence for Providence, at New York yesterday.
Schr Active, Matthews, from Portsmouth for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.
Schr C. F. Meany, Clark, hence for Pawtucket, at New York yesterday.
Schr Orrailo, Small, for Boston; Ruby, Hodgdon, for Amesbury, both from Philadelphia, and D. Brittain, Springer, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.
Schr Glenwood, Mills, from Horton Point for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schrs H. G. Hand, Taylor, hence for Newburyport; M. and E. Henderson, Yates, and F. Richardson, Crowell, do. for Boston; Garland, Libby; H. N. Miller, Barrett; F. St. Clair Edwards, Doughty; and C. Fish, Strong, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.
Schr Helen P. Jones, from Portland for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Cleveland, of the whaleship Niger, of New Bedford, states that Christmas Island is laid down 45 miles east of its true position on Norie's and Blunt's charts. The following is its true position:—SE. point, lat. 1 40½ N., lon. 157 14 W.; SW. point, lat. 1. 52 N., lon. lon. 157 39 W.; NW. point, lat. 1 59½ N., lon. 157 30 W. Samarang Islets, about fifteen in number (about 15 miles in circumference)—according to Scott, 21 to 24 miles in circumference, and others 30 miles, say about 21 miles—are very dangerous, with strong westerly currents in their vicinity. West Islet, lat. 4 55 N., lon. lon. 162 22 W.

GROCERIES, ETC.

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SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

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JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

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SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

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HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

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Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
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SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
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And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

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Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail....$1 00
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Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

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FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions....$15 00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials....$5 to $
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

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Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3130 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 11uths 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SENSATION EXTRAORDINARY!
TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT,
THE GREAT ANTIPODEAN ALLIANCE.
THE GREAT ANTIPODEAN ALLIANCE.
IMMENSE COMBINATION.
IMMENSE COMBINATION.
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS,
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS,
MIKADO RED DRAGON TROUPE.
MIKADO RED DRAGON TROUPE.
JAPANESE, JAPANESE,
JAPANESE, JAPANESE,
BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG,
BENI-ZOUG ZOUG,
ARABS, ARABS, ARABS,
ARABS ARABS ARABS.
THE CHOSEN CHAMPIONS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE NATIONS.
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE, THIRTY ARABS,
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE, THIRTY ARABS,
FIFTY-FOUR ORIENTAL MARVELS
FIFTY-FOUR ORIENTAL MARVELS
Meet in a Grand
TOURNAMENT OF HUMAN SKILL.
THE WONDERFUL JAPANESE
IN ENTIRELY NEW AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE FEATS,
never performed here,
AND NEVER ATTEMPTED BY ANY OTHER TROUPE.
THE MARVELLOUS ARABS,
GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
numbering thirty performers.
Consisting of seventeen Wild Knights of Sahara, and thirteen beautiful Arabic Infants, and, in addition, the great Spanish artists,
HERMANOS CAMPOMANES,
In their
NOVEL AND TERRIFIC WONDERS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet and Parquet Circle, 75 cents.
Reserved Seats $1.
Family Circle, 50 cents.
Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Reserved Seats sold at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler.
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE,
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. 7 29 tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE LEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

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TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

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Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH,
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
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Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered house hold:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstu

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,

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Manufacturer of all kinds of

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SLATE MANTELS.

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SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

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TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.

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GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

9½ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Guage.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
55 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Snackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools,
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers
8 Sledge Hammers,
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches,
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises,
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
7 17 18t In charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

16,000 Uniform Coats,
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Res. Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts,
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's).
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's).
150,000 Woollen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchos.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation).
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation).
7,500 Haversacks (Enamelled).
21,000 pairs Trowsers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trowsers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trowsers.
2,151 Buckles for Trowsers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,892 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

Bvt. Major-General D. H. VINTON,
7 20 15t Asst. Qr.-Master Gen'l U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—TO BE SOLD AT Public Auction, by order of the Treasury Department, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of August, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Hanover Street Warehouse, foot of HANOVER Street, Kensington, Philadelphia, the following described property, seized by order of the United States Government, on board the schooner Litchfield, at this port, August 10, 1867:—

TWO LOCOMOTIVES AND TENDERS,

built by Norris & Son, of Philadelphia; boiler, 18 feet long, 3 feet 6inches in diameter; fire box, 3 feet by 4; cylinder, 16 inches in diameter, 22-inch stroke; driving wheel, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter; spread of wheels, 4 feet guage.

The above property can be seen and inspected at said warehouse any day previous to sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

J. W. CAKE,
Collector of Customs.
SAML. C. COOK, Auctioneer.
Phila., July 23, 1867. 7 23 tu4t

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to. 1 1]

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

LARGE OPENING SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, ETC., FOR FALL OF 1867,
On Thursday morning,

August 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, without reserve, about 2000 cases Men's Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Congress Boots, etc.; also a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear, to which the special attention of buyers is called, as every case represented in catalogue will be positively sold. [7 25 6t

JOHN B. MY

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1867.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, on the Democratic Party.

It is refreshing to get a draught of Democracy, pure and unadulterated. The Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby occasionally affords us a taste of the article, but even he must yield the palm to the Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, of Maryland. Mr. Harris has just written a letter, addressed, of course, to an editor, so that it should not reach the public, in which he extensively discusses the situation.

His views upon reconstruction are novel and interesting. The best act of reconstruction, he says, "for the safety and preservation of the rights and liberties of the people of this country, is that of the Democratic party upon the principles which it recognized *when it was paralyzed by the ambition of Douglas and the imbecility of Buchanan.*"

We infer from this the existence of two facts—first that the Democratic party is in a state of *paralysis*, and secondly that old Jimmy Buchanan is *imbecile*. This is what we Republicans have all along claimed, and it is comfortable to be confirmed in our views by one so well qualified to judge as is the distinguished gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. Harris next favors us with some mathematical fancies. He claims that in this country there are a million of men majority over the radicals, but that the latter 'have been ingenious enough, by military law, enfranchisement of the negroes, and disfranchisement of the white race, to retain to their minority the power to govern this entire country according to their own tyrannical views." This he naturally enough objects to, and exclaims:—

"This should not continue—the great interests of our people (both present and future generations) demand that it should stop. We must restore the Democratic party to power, 'peaceably if we can, *forcibly if we must.*' I should greatly regret *to find the resort to force necessary to accomplish this great salvation*, but now can it be avoided, when by *force* alone our enemies are inaugurating the greatest outrages upon the great fundamental principles which our forefathers, as they thought, firmly established for our country?"

This belligerent attitude of Mr. Harris would alarm us, had he not just informed us of the interesting condition of paralysis which affects the only party he could rely upon to aid him in his warlike designs. What could even a million men do when *paralyzed?* Moreover, we are reassured when we remember that during our late war Mr. Harris had abundant opportunity "to resort to force" to "restore the Democratic party to power," but always exhibited a remarkable obedience to motives of prudence. He much preferred going to Congress rather than to war. Kicking him out of the House of Representatives, even, as too much of a Rebel to be allowed to associate with loyal men, could not screw his courage up to the sticking point of shouldering his musket in defense of the cause in whose behalf he now invokes another resort to arms. He *may* have been bold enough to fire from behind a window-shutter at our unarmed troops during the Baltimore riots, but we doubt even that.

Mr. Harris next proceeds to discuss the causes of the "weakness" of the Democracy in the North:—

"That the Democratic party has been weak even at the North since the election of Mr. Lincoln, is, I think, owing in a great measure to its own undecided and feeble counsels; or more properly to the want of nerve in its counsellors and advisers. This has 'shrunk it to its present little measure,' as shown by its present meagre representation in Congress. When I entered the Thirty-eighth Congress I found there seventy members who were booked and acted on the Democratic side. Under the circumstances, such a number, being more than a third of the House, indicated great vitality and strength in the party. How useful would that number have been to us during the Thirty-ninth and present Congress in staying the rapid progress of the radicals to despotic power! The masses which those men represented were the same as now, and I believe would have stood firm, and would have added to their numbers, could they have had true and faithful leaders. Their instinct and feelings were all right, but those of their prominent politicians, in most instances, were mercenary and timid. While in their hearts *they did not wish, as their constituents knew, the success of the North in their nefarious and unjustifiable war* upon the South, they yet discovered wonderful policy in pretending to wish it. They shrieked for the Union—made the strongest war speeches, while they whispered to the knowing ones of their party that deception was the surest means of getting power, and when power was obtained, then—*they would do the expedient.* Misled by their own foolish and timid policy, they misled the masses of their party into the grossest inconsistencies, in consequence of which the country is now suffering agony."

This is a truthful characterization of the Northern leaders of the Democratic party. Their policy has been one of deceit and tergiversation. But it must be exquisite for the Seymours and Woods and Brookes and Reeds and Clymers to thus have their conduct held up to public scorn by one of their own class. But if Mr. Harris really supposes that a more bold and outspoken opposition to the war would have commanded the sympathy or support of the Northern masses, we beg to remind him of Mr. Vallandigham's little experiment in that direction in Ohio, where he was buried beneath a popular majority of over one hundred thousand votes.

Mr. Harris maintains that slavery still exists, and opposes the adoption in the Maryland Constitution of anything that looks to its abolition. He says:—

"The institution of slavery, in theory at least, still exists; and it does not become our State to utter a word against that theory, when she reflects by what arts of the tyrant and the robber our people have been practically deprived of their rights in this respect. The theft of property does not destroy the title of the owner. Besides, if this amendment could be constitutionally made, *what becomes of our claim for compensation for the slaves* of which the United States deprived us, or converted to their own use?"

Compensation for slaves, then, it seems, is to be one of the results of that restoration to power of the Democratic party which Mr. Harris says must be accomplished "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." It is well to make a note of this.

Of course Mr. Harris objects to the proposed article in the Maryland Constitution allowing colored people to testify in courts of law and justice. He thinks that he, and the white race generally, have got along very comfortably heretofore without testimony of that kind. The protection of the property and lives of the colored people is a matter of no consequence. "It is better," he says, "that the few whites who might be convicted of crime by the testimony of credible negroes should escape punishment than this innovation should be made, which has a tendency to elevate the negro and possibly lower the white man; and considering the time when it is done, weakens that spirit in our people which should defy and, if necessary, resist the encroachments of our tyrants, whose course heretofore towards us would be complimented by this innovation, while it would display, in their opinion, at least, an anxiety to please and a timidity lest we might offend them."

It is not often that we find a Democrat who speaks out the real sentiments of his party with as much freedom and boldness as does Mr. Harris. But can anybody read such a letter as this and then wonder that the Democratic party is paralyzed? And it is to the adoption of such doctrines as these that the country is to be brought, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must!"

A Shallow Device in Favor of a Partisan Nominee.

Conscious of having nominated their candidate for Supreme Judge as a partisan, and upon an intensely and offensively partisan platform, the Democrats are now endeavoring to conceal their true position by charging upon the Republicans the very thing of which they themselves have been guilty. It is the old and stale dodge of the thief himself most lustily bawling out, "Stop thief!"

The fact is, Judge Sharswood is running not upon his legal merits, but upon his political demerits. He has always been a decided and outspoken political partisan. His whole record proves it. He was a disciple of that arch apostle of State sovereignty, John C. Calhoun, years ago, and he adheres to the views of that school of political thinkers to this day. He agrees with that faction of the Democratic party which rules it in this State, and which earned for itself during the war the title of "Copperhead." His decision against the validity of the greenbacks as a legal-tender for debts, was especially gratifying to that class of desperate and abandoned politicians. They saw in it a blow, and a powerful one, against the Government in its struggle to put down the Rebellion, and they rejoiced at it. Judge Sharswood owes his nomination to this class of Pennsylvania politicians. He is running as *their special representative.* If he goes upon the bench, he goes there to carry out their views upon all constitutional questions that may come before him for decision. He is a thorough partisan, nominated by as unscrupulous a set of partisan demagogues as ever ruled a political party in this country, and for partisan ends which are a disgrace to the enlightened times in which we live, and which, if realized, would be most disastrous to the well-being of the country. These are plain words, but they are true ones. Where will you find a more reactionary, illiberal, and every way obnoxious platform than that of which Judge Sharswood is the representative? And where, on the face of the earth, is there a more corrupt and abandoned set of politicians than the leaders of the peace Democracy of this State?

What, then, is the meaning of all this Democratic outcry respecting partisanship in the judiciary? It is a cry of distress! It means that the people have already repudiated the platform of debased partisanship upon which the Democratic candidate is running. It is a dodge to conceal the true nature of the contest. It is a confession of weakness and of anticipated defeat. It is the thimble-rigging of political gamblers who fear that they have lost their game. But it will deceive nobody. The people understand the true bearings of the contest. They want no disciple of John C. Calhoun or Roger B. Taney, filled with the fallacies of State sovereignty and the inhumanities of the Dred Scott decision, to sit upon the Supreme bench of this State; and they will not be seduced into voting for him by the shallow device of calling him a non-partisan candidate.

General Sherman's Position.

Lieutenant-General Sherman is spending some time with his family in Wisconsin. During an excursion which he attended, some brief speeches were made by members of the party, and Congressman Hopkins stated that it was generally conceded that General Grant would be the nominee of the Union party for next President; the speaker also stating his assurance that one of his warmest supporters would be General Sherman. To these remarks General Sherman, it is said, gave an affirmative response. The Chicago *Journal* is also informed that General Sherman, during his Wisconsin visit, has been quite unreserved in the expression of his opinions regarding the pending questions in our national politics. He expressed his sympathy, in the main, with the reconstruction policy of Congress, and as substantially agreeing with the views of Generals Grant and Sheridan.

Sheridan to be Removed.—It is still affirmed that the President will remove General Sheridan from the command of the Fifth District. This is the reward which a faithful and gallant officer is to receive for the conscientious performance of his duty. The President may remove General Sheridan from his command, but he cannot remove him from the confidence and affection of the American people.

The death of Professor Anthon, of Columbia College, is a severe loss to the cause of classical education. He was one of the most accomplished scholars that this country has ever produced. His editions of the classics were highly prized not only in this country, but by the eminent scholars of foreign lands. He was also highly successful as a teacher, and the many pupils who have enjoyed his instructions will regret to hear of his death. He had attained to seventy years of age.

Another Twenty Miles Done.—The Indian troubles, we are glad to see, do not put a stop to the construction of the Pacific Railway, the Eastern Division having just completed an additional section of twenty miles, making in all two hundred and ten miles finished from the Kansas State line westward.

Will District Attorney William B. Mann do his duty in the case of Alderman Bill McMullin and Councilman Barnes? This is a question which is at present exciting a good deal of interest in the community. We await a reply.

If Judge Williams is a partisan candidate because nominated on a Union platform, why is not Judge Sharswood also a partisan candidate by being nominated on a Democratic platform?

When Aldermen and Councilmen turn rioters, why should they not be punished like ordinary criminals? Are our laws simply for the poor and friendless?

Mr. Carrington has made a powerful argument for the prosecution in the Surratt case. It remains to be seen what can be said on the other side.

Winnemore's death-warrant has been signed. He is to be hung on the 28th of August.

The cholera still rages in Western Kansas.

OBITUARY.

Charles Anthon, LL. D.

We regret to announce that this distinguished classical scholar died at his residence in New York yesterday morning, in the seventieth year of his age. The deceased was a native of New York, having been born here during the year 1797. He was the son of the late Dr. G. C. Anthon, a German by birth, and at one time Surgeon-General in the British army. This position his father resigned in 1788, when, having previously married the orphan daughter of a French officer, he removed to this State, where he settled and ever after resided. Dr. Charles Anthon, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth of six sons. He entered Columbia College when fourteen years of age (1811), and graduated in 1815 with honor. He then engaged in the study of law in the office of Mr. John Anthon, his brother, and in 1819 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court. The profession did not appear, however, to have suited his taste; for during the following year (1820) he was appointed adjunct professor of languages in Columbia College.

Although a young man of only twenty-five years of age, the deceased was, at this time, a profound classical scholar, and in 1823 he produced his large edition of "Horace," which at once placed him among the leading classical scholars of the day. About this time he was appointed Rector of the Grammar School attached to the college, still retaining his position of Professor of Languages, and laboring as strenuously as before for the press. On the resignation of Professor Moore, in 1835, Dr. Anthon became the head professor of the Classical Department of Columbia College, a position he filled for over thirty years to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The published works of the deceased comprise some fifty volumes, consisting chiefly of the Latin classics, and aids to the study of the classics. These works have obtained a large circulation in the United States, and have been republished in Great Britain with marked success. As a professor Dr. Anthon was one of the ablest instructors in this country, and will always be remembered with gratitude by the large number of classical scholars that studied under him. In his private life he was an amiable and charitable gentlemen, and he leaves a large number of warm personal friends to mourn his loss.

Prince Henry LXVII of Reuss-Schleiz.]

Our European files announce the recent death of this German Prince. He was born on the 20th of October, 1789, and succeeded his brother, Henry LXVI, as ruler of the principality, on the 19th of June, 1854. The deceased was made a general of cavalry in the Prussian army after its occupation of Reuss-Schleiz. He was married on the 18th of April, 1820, to the Princess Sophie Adelaide Henriette, daughter of Henry LI, of Reuss-Ebersdorf. The deceased Prince is succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, who was born on the 28th of May, 1832, and who holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the Prussian army.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

A Church Destroyed by Fire in Montreal—Serious Riot at a Picnic.

Montreal, July 29.—Zion Congregational Church was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $40,000.

A serious riot occurred at the Grand Trunk picnic at St. Hyacinthe on Saturday. A gang of Irish rowdies gutted a couple of hotels and assaulted the Canadians. The military were called out, and unfortunately fired into an excursion train, killing one man and wounding a woman severely.

Lord Monck Unpopular—Earl Carnarvon His Probable Successor.

Ottawa, C. W., July 29.—It is understood here that Earl Carnarvon, not the Duke of Buckingham, will be the successor of the present Governor-General of the Dominion. Lord Monck is not popular here now, having, since his last visit to England, evinced a disposition to slight the Canadian people and their municipal authorities.

CHOLERA ON THE PLAINS.

Forts Gibson, Harker, Larned, and Dodge, and Ellsworth, Kansas, Visited by the Scourge.

Leavenworth, Kansas, July 29.—Persons from Fort Gibson report the cholera raging at that post. Twelve hundred people have fled from Ellsworth City during the last week. The average mortality is about ten per day. Nine out of every ten persons attacked die in from two to fifteen hours. The place is almost completely deserted, and an attack from the Indians is expected. From three to five deaths per day are reported at Fort Harker. The scourge has also broken out among the troops at Forts Larned and Dodge, on the Arkansas river.

Reported Death of Little "All Right."

To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald:—

New York, July 29.—In an evening paper of this date it is stated that the little favorite of the Japanese troupe, "All Right," is dead, and that he died from the effects of his fall, and that I and Mr. Maguire, my associate, foisted and imposed upon the public another boy, in the place of this wonder of the word. I denounce the above statement as a malicious falsehood, and the distinguished physician of this city who attended him will certify to his recovery, and to his performance after that recovery.

Professor Risley.

THE TENNESSEE RIOT.

Full Particulars—Two Men Killed and Thirty Wounded.

The Nashville *Dispatch* of July 26 has the following particulars of the riot at Rogersville, Tennessee:—

"On a branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, leading from Rogersville Junction, is the little village of Rogersville. It is the capital of Hawkins county, contains about seven hundred inhabitants, and is distant sixty-four miles from Knoxville.

"It had been announced through the newspapers that on Tuesday of this week, Emerson Etheridge, the conservative candidate for Governor of Tennessee, would address the people at that place. Everybody anticipated trouble, and when the day arrived the people poured in from all quarters, armed with muskets, shot guns, revolvers, and other weapons.

"With 1 o'clock came Etheridge, and a mass of not less than five hundred, half of them colored, gathered about the Court House on the square, to listen to his speech. As he proceeded, one of his sentences was picked up by Tom King, who shouted back, 'That's a —— lie!' Not knowing who flung the cowardly insult into his teeth, Mr. Etheridge hurled back a withering epithet, which he scarce had uttered ere a whistling bullet cut the air in dangerous proximity to the place where he was standing and this shot was quickly followed by others in all parts of the assemblage. The crowd at once, broke, the radicals moving rapidly towards one side of the square, shouting and yelling like demons of the lower pit, and the conservatives going in an opposite direction, both parties firing as they went. They soon drew up in position, and the work of death began in earnest, volley after volley of Minie balls, large and small shot, and the contents of numberless revolvers, being poured in rapid succession, every round carrying wounds and death into the ranks of the combatants, until they began to waver, break into squads, and move from the square, keeping up a scattering fire as they slowly retreated.

"Mr. Etheridge, holding in his hands a revolver, stood firm throughout, never moving an inch from the position he had first taken.

"The battle lasted about twenty minutes, by which time the square was cleared, and only random shots were fired in other portions of the village. The first man to fall was a white, a bullet crashing through his brain and killing him instantly. A negro was the next, a ball entering his side and passing nearly through him. He died in a few minutes after he fell. Seven other persons were mortally wounded, while twenty-five or thirty received wounds more or less serious. The wounded were conveyed to a hotel, where they remained until other means could be provided for their care. It is said the radicals suffered most, but we have learned nothing reliable in regard to their loss.

"As soon as the firing ceased, Mr. Etheridge left the Court House and proceeded to his hotel. He left town by the night train for Sneedsville, to fill an appointment there."

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

The Full Colored Vote Not to be Polled, Owing to Intimidation—United States Troops in Readiness to Suppress Disturbances.

Nashville, July 29.—The registration so far for the approaching election foots up a total of nearly ninety thousand, including thirty-five thousand colored voters, or about three-eighths of the whole vote. The full colored vote will not be polled, however, owing to intimidation and threats of violence and discharge from work.

The preparations in Nashville against disturbance are in progress. Three companies of United States Infantry and one of cavalry, with a detachment of State troops, will be stationed in the city, within supporting distance of the polls. The Mayor will also call into service three hundred special policemen, and an effort is making to have him select half the number from the radicals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
5 16 3m4p B. S. HARRIS & CO., No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4tp

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 26 5w

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.
On and after AUGUST 1, 1867, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be payable to the Stockholders of the above Companies on the books July 1, 1867, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear of United States tax.
July 22, 1867. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. 7 23 8t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, July 23, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, clear of taxes, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable on and after AUGUST 1, prox., to the Stockholders of the Company of July 1 inst.
7 24 7t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE.—A Dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been delared, payable on demand.
S. ALTER, Treasurer.
July 30, 1867. 7 30 3t*

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

AT ALL SEASONS, IN ALL CLIMES, by both sexes, and by individuals engaged in all kinds of employment, active or sedentary, TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT APERIENT will be found invaluable as a means of regulating the bowels, toning the liver, and preventing inflammatory disorders. [7 30 tuths 3t 4p
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body; if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists. 7 23 tuths6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 2455 FRANKFORD ROAD.
Philadelphia, July 25, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said ninth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867.
By order of the Board.
7 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 2m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms,
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST. [3 2 4p

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

ITCH! TETTER! AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
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Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuta] 4p

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
THE FIRST
FULL DRESS BALL
OF THE SEASON WILL BE GIVEN
AT THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.
MUSIC BY HASSLER'S FULL ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler. 7 30 3t

CROQUET.
AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
SOLE AGENTS.
CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AN $14·00 PER SET.
OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHE MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
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WEDDING CARDS.
PARTY INVITATIONS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
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CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory, No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.
Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
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Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice.
SMYTH & ADAIR,
4 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St. Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
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These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth2mrp

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING BREEZES, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13 m4p*

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES
THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.
PERFECTLY DRY.
ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
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FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stutham
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

NO MORE ANNOYANCE
FROM FLIES AND MOSQUITOES!
DE COURSEY'S PATENT FLY AND MOSQUITO BAR.
This novel and valuable invention is designed for protecting Gilded Frames, Oil Paintings, Mantel Mirrors, Pier Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames, Chandeliers, Statuary, Groups, etc., and excluding from Bed-chambers and other apartments those ever perplexing pests
FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.
The invention is so ingeniously contrived that it can be applied to any window.
"NO WOODEN FRAME IS REQUIRED!"
Thus reducing the price of the article more than one-half of that of the ordinary Musquito Bar, which is not only ungainly in appearance, but cannot be fitted to any other than the window for which it is expressly made. The PATENT BAR, on the other hand, will suit for a large or small window, and can be rolled into the smallest bundle and carried in the pocket, if necessary.
Boarders at the Sea-shore and elsewhere will find them a great convenience. All that is required in order to attach the Bar, is four ordinary pins. They can also be used to cover Oil Paintings, Gilded Frames, etc., requiring no tacking whatever, and can be taken off and replaced in a minute.
For sale at all the principal Upholstering and House Furnishing establishments in the City; also at the Manufactory. [7 27 4trp
N.W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13 m4p*

FINE HAMS,
SMOKED BEEF,
TONGUES,
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SARDINES, BONELESS AND IN TOMATOES,
POTTED MEATS,
PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY,
FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL,
And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, by the package or retail.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29. 25 15t*r

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO NO. 936 CHESNUT STREET,
AUGUST 1. [7 30 tuthstf*p

FRANCE.

The Trial of the Assassin Berezowski.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 15.

The neighborhood of the Palais de Justice was crowded yesterday morning by persons hoping to be present at the trial of the regicide of the 6th of June. The Court of Assizes was filled immediately after the hour of opening by persons provided with tickets. Not more than thirty-five members of the bar could obtain places, and only by special permission. Among the reporters was a Russian shorthand writer, sent especially from St. Petersburg to take a verbatim account of the evidence and pleadings for the Czar's Government. At 10 o'clock the Court entered. M. Devienne was to have presided, but illness prevented him, and M. Berthelin took his place.

After the usual preliminary proceedings the prisoner was brought in. He appeared pale and somewhat sallow, of middle size and slight build; his hair, dark brown, was brushed off his forehead, which is high and irregular. He wore his full beard, with moustache. He was dressed in a black frock-coat, with his left arm in a black silk scarf. He seemed perfectly composed, gave a smile to his counsel, M. Emmanuel Arago, and afterwards spoke a few words with him. He also saluted several persons whom he recognized in Court.

The trial shortly after commenced by the establishment of the prisoner's identity. The Procureur-General, De Marnas, conducted the prosecution. The jury having been sworn, the indictment was read.

During the reading of this document Berezowski showed some emotion, but not much. The presiding Judge then proceeded to interrogate him, and, from the answers given, it appeared that he did not know where his father or brothers and sisters were, nor what had become of them; that in 1863 his father in vain attempted to dissuade him from joining the Polish insurrection, and, in consequence, gave him his malediction. He came, he said, to Paris in 1865, where he followed the handicraft of a locksmith. When asked what took him to the Northern Railway terminus when the Czar arrived, he answered, "To see whether I could not punish him for what he had done, and in order that he might not commit the sacrilege of setting his foot upon the French soil." From that moment, and indeed before, he declared he had determined to kill the Czar; when he thought he could accomplish it he no longer hesitated. He had not confided his purpose to any one for fear of being betrayed. He then said he had bought the pistol and powder, and went to the entrance to the opera, but made no attempt there, as he could not accurately distinguish between the Emperor Napoleon and the Czar when they were leaving. On the 6th of June he went to the review to endeavor to execute his purpose. When he fired he took aim only at the Czar. He intended to shout, "Poland for ever!" but was prevented. By that cry he wished to show that what he attempted was done in the cause of his country. He aimed at the Czar's head, and if the ball had not missed it would have killed him. "I had a right to kill him," said the prisoner. "He has ruined our country and massacred the inhabitants. By a stroke of the pen he has sent everybody to Siberia, and should I not have the right to avenge them?" "But," asked the President, "the Czar, you say, is not your sovereign; in that case he is your fellow-man, and you have no right to kill your fellow." "He my fellow!" exclaimed the prisoner; "he may be called Emperor and Czar; but his name cannot be honored by any one." Berezowski said he was convinced the Emperor Napoleon could not have been hit, as he was quite sure of his aim.

This concluded the examination by the Judge. Twenty-one witnesses were heard, who deposed to the facts already known and admitted. Five persons were called in favor of the prisoner, but their evidence merely related to his private character.

The public prosecutor, De Marnas, then addressed the jury for the prosecution, dwelling on the heinous nature of the crime, which in fact the prisoner not only admitted, but seemed to glory in.

M. Arago spoke for the defense, dwelling principally on the treatment which the prisoner's country, Poland, had undergone from the Russian Government, and with full sanction of the Czar. The honorable advocate went on to narrate the circumstances which led to the insurrection of Poland in 1863, and to show in what terms that movement had been viewed, if not justified, in the despatches of the French Government.

The presiding Judge here interrupted the learned gentleman, and requested him to confine his defense to the facts of the case as exposed to the jury, and not to enter into political considerations unless under an absolute necessity.

M. Arago maintained that he was fully entitled to pursue the course of defense which he had adopted, and he read from a journal of Moscow a statement to the effect that, contrary to the declarations of the prisoner, who was still ignorant of the fact, all his family had been transported to Siberia.

The Judge again stopped the learned advocate with the observation that he ought to have communicated the information given by the journal to the public prosecutor.

M. Arago maintained that he had a perfect right to conduct his defense of the prisoner as he thought best, and without any previous communication. The learned gentleman then proceeded with his address, arguing that the immense provocation which the prisoner conceived he and all his country then had received, was the real cause of his client's attempt.

At 4 o'clock the jury withdrew to consider the evidence, and returned in less than a quarter of an hour with a verdict of guilty, but with extenuating circumstances. The Court then delivered its judgment, and sentenced the prisoner to hard labor for life.

The Campaign Against Minister Rouher —Imperial Indorsement of his Conduct.

From Le Moniteur, July 15.

The following letter has been addressed by the Emperor to M. Rouher, Minister of State and of Finance:—

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, July 13, 1867.—My Dear Monsieur Rouher:—I send you the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor in diamonds.

The diamonds add nothing to the high distinction which I have conferred on you during a long time past; but I take this means of giving to you publicly a new proof of my confidence and my esteem.

In the midst of your numerous labors and of the unjust attacks of which you are the object, a friendly attention on my part will, I hope, cause you to forget the annoyances inseparable from your position, and remind you only of your successes and of the services which you are daily rendering to the country.

Accept, my dear Monsieur Rouher, the assurance of my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

Inquiry Into the Conduct of Marshal Bazaine.

The Paris journal *Le Nord* confirms a rumor current in Paris some days since, that it was intended to institute an inquiry at the War Office into the conduct of Marshal Bazaine in Mexico. Several deputations of officers employed in the Mexican expedition have petitioned the War Minister on the subject, and many think that the inquiry will cast new light upon some of the alleged acts of the late Emperor Maximilian.

Letter from Victor Hugo on John Brown.

From La Co operation.

The editor of this journal having opened a subscription with a view of offering a medal to John Brown's widow, received the subjoined letter from Victor Hugo:—

HAUTEVILLE, HOUSE, July 3, 1867.—Sir:—My name belongs to all who would make use of it to serve progress and truth. A medal to Lincoln calls for a medal to John Brown. Let us cancel that debt pending such time as America shall cancel hers. America owes John Brown a statue as tall as that of Washington. Washington "founded" America, John Brown diffused liberty.

I press your hand. VICTOR HUGO.

George Sand's Children in Court.

From the Independance Belge, July 14.

A curious case is occupying one of the Paris law courts. It is an action in which the son and daughter of George Sand sue their father, M. Dudevant, in respect of certain property which he wished to sell. M. Dudevant was the illegitimate son of the Baron Dudevant. The Baroness Dudevant, having no children of her own, took a strong liking to her husband's illegitimate son.

In one will she divided her property into two portions, one of which she left to M. Dudevant and the other to his two children, the son and daughter of himself and his wife George Sand. When he and his wife separated, the Baroness Dudevant, it is supposed to mark her disapproval of the children being left under the guardianship of their mother, altered the will and left all the property to M. Dudevant. Practically, it is this will which is disputed by the children. The decision is postponed.

—Some gander wants a statue of Francis Drake set up in Berlin, and will give 15,000 thalers towards commemorating the introduction of the potato into Europe.

GRASSHOPPERS.

A Sweeping Plague in Kansas—Corps Extensively Damaged—Winter Wheat Almost Entirely Destroyed—Other Crops Seriously Injured—Departure of the Destroyers.

Kansas Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette, July 18.

You are already aware that the grasshoppers, or Egyptian locusts, totally destroyed the crops of winter wheat sown in the autumn of 1866, in nearly all parts of this State, and in the southern part of Nebraska and the western part of Missouri. They are known to have come from the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, due west of us, and to have passed over half that distance without alighting. They arrived here early in September. All the wheat that had been sown was eaten to the ground at once, and all sown after their arrival was destroyed likewise. They not only ate it down at once, but continued to do so until the grain rotted, and their work was so thorough that many fields of from fifteen to sixty acres of as beautiful and regular a stand as one would wish to see, was completely annihilated, so that not a single blade remained. They deposited their eggs everywhere, but more particularly on newly ploughed land. As soon as the spring opened they began to hatch in places most exposed to the sun, and as the warmth became greater they hatched out in all localities. From the time they were hatched until their wings came out sufficiently for them to fly, they fed upon almost every form of vegetation. Moving in herds, they would devour onions, cabbage, corn, potatoes, smartweed, dog-fennel, tansy, radishes, spring wheat, oats, etc., but did not so completely destroy any one important crop this spring as they did the wheat last fall. The grasshopper moves altogether by hopping, for about six weeks. When its wings are ready to come out, it sheds an entire outer coat and seems to expand in an hour or two to a third more than its size just previous. After shedding this coat they seem a little sick or clumsy, and move about somewhat sluggishly. A little exposure to the sun soon gives them the use of their wings, and as soon as a general movement is made they can fly hundreds of miles without alighting. During the week ending about the 4th of July the great mass of them took their departure in a northeasterly direction; you may hear of them in Iowa and Illinois, and woe to the section of the country they visit! This is the first time since the settlement of this country that they have been known to visit it, and we believe that no part of our broad land is secure from their ravages.

Since these insects have left us we can form some idea of our prospects for a crop. Of spring wheat but a small breadth of ground was sown—merely as a last resort—nearly all of which was more or less injured; but few fields were totally destroyed, so that of the breadth sown there is about half a crop. Of oats about the same may be said. Of potatoes much more than usual were planted, and although nearly all are more or less injured, the crop promises well. Of corn many did not plant as much as they would, through fear of the insects, and nearly every field was somewhat depleted by them, but we have had such copious and timely rains that an abundant crop is consequently expected. Ground intended in the spring for corn, but failed to be planted, is being largely sown in buckwheat, so that the breadth of the ground devoted to that crop will be unprecedentedly large. As to its prospects, of course, we can say nothing, except that the ground is in excellent condition to receive the seed. All kinds of garden vegetables that were not destroyed are growing luxuriantly. Of fruit, wherever there is a tree or bush of proper age it is loaded with fruit of its kind. Currants, cherries, plums, pears, apples, peaches, and everything else promise an abundant yield.

The preparation for sowing another crop of wheat is on quite a large scale, which will only be limited by the difficulty of obtaining seed.

OUTRAGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Murderous Assault Upon Republican Speakers in South Carolina—Two Gentlemen Assaulted by Rebels—Almost a Riot.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 29.—William J. Armstrong, representative of the Congressional Republican Committee, and J. Q. Thompson, correspondent of the New York *Times*, were murderously assaulted at 8 o'clock last night, in the Nickerson House, on account of their participation in the Republican Convention. Both gentlemen made speeches before the Convention. No words passed between the parties before the assault, and not a shadow of provocation was given. Two of the assailants are of our first families, and all are violent Rebels. No fatal injuries were sustained by the parties assailed. Governor Orr was present during the last of the riot, and advised peace by urging the assailed to retire to their rooms. Ratcliffe, the most prominent of the assailants, is a brother of the Chief of Police. The rioters were boisterous till near midnight, when they were arrested and immediately liberated on bail. General Burton, Post Commandant, was appealed to this morning. He has the rioters now under military arrest. The civil authorities are pleading for the prisoners, and promising that they shall be punished. The colored people are in a high state of excitement. The best and most peaceably disposed citizens profess to deplore the affair.

A Reported Exposure about the Surratt Case.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—A most astounding conspiracy came to grief in this city last week, relative to the Surratt trial in your city. The facts are chiefly these:—A man named Spandour, who has, since the commencement of the trial, been in Washington, hovering about the prosecuting counsel (except a brief visit to St. Albans and Burlington upon detective service), came here and sought out some parties who were to appear as witnesses for the prosecution. He instructed them in their various parts. One to swear that he conveyed Surratt, under the name of Patterson, to Baltimore, from the neighborhood of Bladensburg, on the night of April 14, 1865, in a wagon used by him to buy old rags, etc., about the camps. He was with a Joseph Lyons (now in Europe). Both had shawls on, and both left his wagon asking the way around the city to Canton (below Baltimore), through which the train for Philadelphia passes.

This witness accompanied Spandour to Washington, saw Judge Pierrepont at Willard's, had an interview with him, and then was quartered for over a week at the National, in room No. 84, until the trial ended last Friday.

Another party, under Spandour's instructions, was to swear to selling Surratt a wig on the 14th of April; another to meeting him in the Philadelphia cars on the 15th; and another that he, with Joseph Lyons and Patterson (alias Surratt), was in the wagon, having accompanied the owner and driver from Washington, leaving there April 14th at 7 o'clock P. M.

One of the parties to this suborning arrangement shrank from the fearful crime. He was promised hundreds of dollars to commit perjury, and sought advice from one of his race, a prominent Israelite of this city, who at once had the counsel for the defense informed, just before the case closed, of Spandour's villainy.

The parties were all summoned for the prosecution, and will be likely paid for their attendance, if that has not been done already.—*Baltimore Cor. Washington Express.*

The Base Ball Tournament in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The third and last game of the Base Ball Tournament was played to-day between the National Club of Washington and the Atlantic Club of Chicago. The attendance was not so great as on Saturday, but was still very large. On Saturday the Excelsior Club of Chicago made but four tallies in the nine innings. The Atlantics have been beaten several times by the Excelsiors, and to-day they determined to retrieve their reputation. They succeeded in making seventeen tallies to seventy-six for the Nationals.

The National Club depart for the East to-night, leaving behind them as their only victors in the West the Forest City Club of Rockford.

—Heller didn't make any greenbacks among the Mormons.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—Since our last report of this court the following petitions in bankruptcy have been filed:—

Jonas Yerkes, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 22.

John Keim, Newport, Perry county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 23. Order of reference to Register Barnett.

Jeremiah M. Gale, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 24. Order of reference to Register Parsons.

Jacob Frick, Norristown, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 24. Order of reference to Register Corson.

Isaac C. Reeves, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 24. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

Joseph Daly, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 26. Order of reference to Register Fisher.

Leon Isaacs, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 26. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

John Hall, Chester, Delaware county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 27. Order of reference to Register Thomas.

James Lynd, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 27. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

Robert Kershaw, Norristown, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 27. Order of reference to Register Corson.

David U. Hersline, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 29. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE CASE OF GEORGE W. WINNEMORE.

Reading of the Death-Warrant to Him this Morning.

All the efforts that have been made to secure a new trial for the murderer of Mrs. Dorcas Magilton having failed, Governor Geary yesterday affixed his signature to the death-warrant of the unfortunate culprit, appointing Thursday, August 29, as the day for the execution.

At the time of the arrival of the death-warrant in this city, Sheriff Henry C. Howell was absent; but his subordinates, thinking it proper that the doomed man should be made acquainted at once with the near approach of his fate, this morning visited the prisoner in his cell, and in his presence the warrant for his execution was read by J. E. Salter, Esq., the Sheriff's Solicitor.

At half-past 11 o'clock, Mr. Salter left the Sheriff's office, accompanied by H. R. Warriner, Esq., the prisoner's counsel, and two representatives of the press. At the entrance of the prison the party were received by Mr. Thomas Perkins, the Superintendent, by whom they were conducted into the prisoner's cell.

D. Y. Kilgore, Esq., the other counsel for the prisoner, and Mr. Fleming, the prison-keeper, were found in conversation with Winnemore, who stood at the rear of the cell, with his hand resting on the back of a chair. He was dressed quite shabbily, the sleeves of his white woollen shirt being rolled up above his elbows, and the collar thrown open, while his feet were entirely bare.

Indeed, the prisoner appeared to have no desire whatever to make a presentable appearance, as his hair was roughly pushed back and his beard unshorn. His face was pale even to sallowness, but there was discernible no trace of interest in his fate, or in the solemn mission on which his visitors were bent.

As the party entered the cell, Winnemore simply moved his head, remaining in his first position throughout the interview. After the customary salutations, Mr. Salter addressed the prisoner, saying:—"In the absence of the Sheriff of the city, I have received from the Governor of the State your death-warrant, which I will now read to you."

The reading of the warrant followed, during which the prisoner, glancing out at the window and around his narrow apartment, muttered "Yes! Yes!" at intervals. But when Mr. Salter came to the portion of the warrant referring to the time of his doom, Winnemore looked the messenger of death steadily in the face, yet without evincing the slightest emotion.

On concluding the reading of the warrant, Mr. Salter again spoke to the prisoner. "Winnemore," he said, "you have a little less than a month from this time in which to prepare for the other world."

To this the prisoner responded by saying:—"I am prepared for the change and have been. I have nothing to live for; I don't want to live."

Mr. Salter then informed the prisoner that if he desired anything consistent with the rules of the prison, they would be happy to let him have it. Winnemore replied that he had been furnished with all he desired.

In response to a question by Mr. Perkins, Winnemore said he did not desire to see any spiritual adviser whatever. He had refused it altogether from the beginning, and he would now until the end.

He also said that he wished to see no one except such persons as were brought to him by his counsel.

Mr. Kilgore then said:—"In speaking to Mr. Fleming I told him that from the first I had always informed Winnemore that he had not more than one chance in a hundred for his life, and although I have my own views, which I have publicly expressed, respecting the crime, and yet I have felt as he while as though George Winnemore were all doomed from the commencement of his trial."

Mr. Warriner said that the circumstances surrounding the prisoner at the time of his trial, were of such a nature that it would be extremely difficult for him to extricate himself. While convicted, as he thought, contrary to the demands of justice, he did not doubt that the prisoner would be proved innocent.

After some further conversation, Mr. Salter informed the prisoner that there was no possible chance for a reprieve, pardon, or postponement of the execution, to which Winnemore responded by saying that he did not look for it at all, but after he lay in his grave this murder will come out and prove his innocence, for he was entirely innocent.

As the party were leaving the cell Winnemore stated to Mr. Warriner that the whole cause of all his troubles had been family difficulties; and with this sad commentary on the frailty of humanity, the interview terminated.

AN IMBROGLIO occurred in a tavern at No. 1020 Nectarine street night before last, and after long and friendly quaffings, as is usual, a row ensued, and companions became belligerents, and punchings innumerable became the order for the time. During the general difficulty, two men, Daniel McGraff and Stephen Ryan, got into trouble with each other, blows are alleged to have been struck, when Ryan ran out, and McGraff following close upon him, struck him with a pocket-knife, inflicting a painful, though not serious, wound in the back. McGraff was held by Alderman Massey in $800 bail to answer.

THE JAPS AND THE ARABS.—The Academy of Music was well filled last evening, to witness the performance of the great combination troupe of Japanese and Arabian aerialists, jugglers, and magicians. Every one present appeared delighted and astonished. The procession of the whole troupe through the principal streets yesterday created quite a sensation, and satisfied the people that the members of the troupe were all real Orientals. The Arabs and Japanese appear again this evening in an admirable programme.

A VIOLENT HUSBAND, bearing the name of Peter Ruff, assaulted his wife, at Second and Oxford streets, for which he was taken by a police officer before Alderman Helms for a hearing. While there he again, with fixed determination, commenced to waylay his better, though weaker half. This was soon stopped. On the first charge he was held in $500 bail, and for the last assault in $700 bail, and failing to respond with security for $1200, he was sent below.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.—Mr Bruner, proprietor of the Orleans House, and Mr. Becker, manager of the Independence Hall Hotel on Chesnut street, below Sixth, were both taken before Recorder Eneu yesterday, and held in $1000 bail each, for violating the Sunday prohibitory law. Dennison Denning, keeping a saloon in the Twenty-fourth Ward, was held by Alderman Maule in $500 bail to answer for the same offence.

A YOUTHFUL MATRICULANT IN CRIME, named George Sowers, aged eleven years, was arrested for tapping the money-drawer of Mr. Scroggy's variety establishment, No. 1232 Vine street. He obtained $50, which was by force refunded. Alderman Boswell held him in $600 bail to answer.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Upon a warrant issued for her arrest, Ann Costello was taken into custody for keeping a disorderly house at No. 611 South Front street. Alderman Tittermary held her in $600 bail to answer.

ARRIVAL.—The steamship Tonawanda, Captain Jennings, arrived here this morning from Savannah. Purser J. M. Clement has our thanks for files of late Southern papers. The following is a list of the passengers by the Tonawanda:—U. H. Case, S. C. Thompson, D. D. Taphen, W. G. Gibons, A. W. Putman, A. W. Pulsifer, Major A. Porter and lady, J. C. Rowland, Dr. Daniels, General J. F. Gilmer, Master G. Gilmer, Miss L. Gilmer, Mrs Alexander, Mrs. J. F. Gilmer, Mrs. F. A. McNeil and child, Charles E. Dilks, Captain Springer.

A PURLOINER OF CLOTHING.—James Solliday was caught coming out of the North Pennsylvania Hotel, on Third, above Callowhill street, with a bundle of shirts and under-garments beneath his arm. He was arrested on suspicion, which was found true, and the thief was held by Alderman Toland in $600 bail to answer for his misdemeanor.

DOOMED.—All hope of respite is gone; all efforts for pardon have proved futile, and the murderer of an aged and defenseless woman is condemned to die ignominiously. Yesterday Governor Geary signed the death-warrant, and designated the 28th of August as the day whereon George Winnemore, the murderer of Mrs. Magilton, shall be executed.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Mrs. Lakemeyer was arrested this morning for selling liquor on Sunday on Smith's Island and keeping a disorderly house. She will have a hearing to-morrow before Recorder Eneu.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Just proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one. Selling at reduced prices to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 800 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
All kinds of Summer Clothing—Men's, Youths', and Boys'—selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.

THE plan of the Washington Library Company for the endowment of the Riverside Institute for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, is one that has been laid out in strict accordance with the terms of the charter as granted for this purpose by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. This charter of the Washington Library Company legalizes the very acts that its members are now performing for this noble object. The plan, as most of our readers are aware, consists in selling stock at $1 per share, each share or shares being accompanied by a handsome fine steel-plate engraving, worth fifty per cent. more than is actually paid for the stock. Besides this, each share of stock secures one present in the grand distribution to come off in September next. Of these presents the aggregate value is $300,000, one of them being worth the enormous sum of $40,000, another $20,000, one worth $10,000, one worth $5000, and two worth $2500 each, several worth $1000 each, and so on. This is simply the plan in brief as adopted and presented to the public. Those who would wish to investigate for themselves, and to obtain all possible information, should visit the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels. As the stomach by the agency of the gastric juices assimilates digested food into elementary blood, we cannot be too careful of preserving it in a healthy and vigorous condition. Holloway's Pills are powerfully corrective and detergent; they strengthen the digestive organs, and by their curative properties cleanse and purify the ingested food in its process of conversion to blood. In all disorders of the bowels and viscera, their sanative qualities are unequalled.
Sold by all Druggists.

THE COOLIE TRADE is not confined in all its bearings to the West India Islands. At Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental, is a smart trade going on in linen suits for this weather, which suits are so cool to the wearer that every visitor *coolly* walks off with one.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

A WORD to the wise is sufficient. If you are hungry, and want an excellent dinner for a very moderate price, just step in to Morse's Dining Rooms, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

$1 ONLY for a beautiful Porcelain Miniature at B. F. Reimer's Photograph Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards or one large picture, $1.

DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE produces a fine growth of NEW HAIR, prevents the hair from FALLING OFF, and restores GREY HAIRS to their original color. For sale by McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

KLEINZ—DEAN.—On the 23d of July, by Rev. H. R. Calloway, Mr. JOHN FRANK KLEINZ to Miss KATE DEAN, both of this city.

RUNYAN—OAKFORD.—On the 28th instant, by the Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. HENRY B. RUNYAN to Miss PAULINE OAKFORD, all of this city.

DIED.

CLAPP.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, on the 27th instant, ISAAC CLAPP, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Resolution Council, No. 4, O. U. A. M.; Wildey Lodge, No. 14, I. O. of O. F.; Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company, and the members of the Orders in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 112 Orthodox street, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Methodist Ground.

CRESSMAN.—On the morning of the 29th instant, GEORGE CRESSMAN, SR.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2150 Sharswood street, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CRIDER.—On the 28th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of George Crider, and daughter of the late Adam Keller, Sr., in her 64th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her sister's residence, No. 227 N. Fourth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Services and interment at St. John's Lutheran Church, Race street.

DILDINE.—On the 29th instant, SARAH DILDINE, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John C. Davis, No. 405 N. Ninth street, on Thursday, August 1, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

EASTWOOD.—On the 28th instant, after a lingering illness, CAROLINE EASTWOOD, wife of William Eastwood, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 824 Crown street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HARDING.—On the 29th instant, J. BARCLAY, infant son of Georgiana and the late J. Barclay Harding.

HEISLER.—On the 28th instant, Mr. JOHN HEISLER, aged 47 years.

The relatives, friends, and St. John's Lodge No. 115, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1530 N. Twelfth street, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

KRICKBAUM.—On the morning of the 29th instant, C. HARRY, infant son of George and Clementina R. Krickbaum, aged 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Hilery Krickbaum, Germantown, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

McDERMOTT.—On the 29th instant, Mr. PATRICK McDERMOTT, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the St. Augustine and Hibernian Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 233 Lombard street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice.

MURPHEY.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. ABIGAIL, widow of the late Robert Murphey, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday morning next, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Sibley, No. 1711 Arch street.

RENSIMER.—On the 28th instant, MARY, relict of the late Charles Rensimer, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Richard Clarke, Crescentville, Twenty-Second Ward, on Wednesday afternoon next at 1 o'clock. To proceed to graveyard at Frankford avenue and Vienna street.

RISLEY.—Suddenly, on the 28th instant, DAVID RISLEY, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Ridge avenue and Vine street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church.

ENAMELLED PIE PLATES COMBINE THE cleanliness of crockery with most of the durability of the iron on which they are enamelled. The bottom crust is more nicely baked than by those of tin or other metal. Two sizes in stock at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PADLOCK COMBINES great strength with security against being picked. These make it one of the best locks for store doors. Several sizes for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

STRONG WROUGHT IRON BOLTS FOR outer doors, and a variety of neat Brass and Plated Bolts and Door Chains, for chamber doors, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE [4 18Sp S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15[

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p]

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 22 5p[

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 8 5p[

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p[

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use, also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7[5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10] EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

ATLANTIC CITY.
THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.
The terms are only $2½ per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB, 5 8 tf Proprietor
Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.
7 16 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co. AT THE LOW PRICE OF NINETY.
THESE BONDS BEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, which at present rates yields about TEN PER CENT. on the investment.
We will allow the highest market rates for Government in exchange for them.
WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, 7 27 6t5p NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

AGENCY FOR SALE
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds, FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.
Full particulars and pamphlets on application to DE HAVEN & BRO., 7 30 1m 5p No. 40 South THIRD Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JAMES C. ROBERTS, JONATHAN B. ROBERTS, and JOHN R. KIPLE, under the firm of JONATHAN B. ROBERTS & CO., was dissolved on (this) the 29th day of July, 1867. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JAMES C. ROBERTS, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
JAMES C. ROBERTS.
J. B. ROBERTS.
7 30 6t* JOHN R. KIPLE.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, July 30.

Brewery Bunged Up.

Collector Clephane has just made seizure of the lager beer brewery of Joseph Widdemann, and confiscated the entire concern for putting up lager in unlicensed casks.

Banquet to Base Ballers.

The District National Base Ball Club returns to-morrow from its Western trip, and is to be banqueted at the Kirkwood House by its fellow clubs. They have only been beaten once—by the Forest City Club.

The Surratt Jury.

It is reduced to a certainty that the Surratt jury will disagree.

Gone to Hard Labor.

Sanford Conover was sent to Albany, N. Y., last night to serve out his term of ten years in the penitentiary for perjury before the House Judiciary Committee. Since his attempt to break jail, Judge Cartter has overruled the pending motion for suspension of sentence.

The Indian Commission.

It is expected that the Commissioners appointed under the late act of Congress to treat with the hostile tribes of Indians will assemble at St. Louis on the 6th of August, for organization and the arrangement of their programme of proceedings. Those who are now in the Atlantic States will start for the point of rendezvous at once. General Sherman is now at Madison, Wisconsin; General Terry is at St. Paul; and General Harney is already at St. Louis. No difficulty is apprehended in respect to the territory proposed to be appropriated as a permanent home for the Indians. That portion of it comprising the northwestern section of Texas is cut off from the residue of the State by what is called the "Staked Plains," a sandy waste, and the consent of the State—if that, indeed, in these times, should be deemed necessary—can be procured at a comparative trifle. It is estimated that the whole expense of the proposed plan of ending forever our Indian difficulties will not exceed the cost of carrying on the present *quasi* war for a single year.

Mexican Affairs.

The *National Intelligencer* says:—"We are satisfied that the statement in despatches from this city to the effect that

Heroes of the Conquest of the Golden Fleece.

[From the "Life and Death of Jason," in press by Roberts Bros., of Boston.]

Meanwhile came many heroes to the town:
Asterion, dweller on the windy down
Below Philæus, far up in the north;
Slow-footed Polyphemus, late borne forth
In chariot from Larissa, that beholds
Green-winding Peneus cleaving fertile wolds;
Erginus, son of Neptune, nigh the sea
His father sent him, where the laden bee
Flies low across the Mæander, and falls down
Against the white walls of a merchant town
Men call Miletus.
Behind him there came,
The winter of a great and dreaded name,
Theseus, the slayer of the fearful beast,
Who soon in winding halls should make his feast
On youths and maidens; and with him there rode
The King, Pirithous, who his loved abode
Amid the shady trees had left that tide
Where fly the Centaurs' arrows far and wide.
Black-haired was Theseus, slim, and still his cheek
Lacked all but down, for yet he had to seek
The twisted ways of Dædalus the old;
But long and twining locks of ruddy gold
Blew round the face of the huge forest king,
As carelessly he rode and feared nothing.
Great joy had Jason, gazing on the twain,
Young though they were, and thought that not in vain
His quest should be, if such as these had will
The hollow of his great black ship to fill.
Next, threading Argive ways and woody lanes,
Came Nauplius, son of Neptune, to those plain
Crossing Anaurus dryshod, for his sire
With threats and blows drove up the land-stream higher,
And sucked the sea-waves back across the sands;
With him came Idmon, mighty of his hands,
But mightier than he was skilled to know
The counsels of the god who bears the bow,
His very father; who bore not to see
Unloved Cyrene wandering carelessly
Beside the Peneus: Iolaus came
From Argos, too, to win a deathless name;
And if henceforth came any heroes more
I know not, and their names have died of yore.

A GOSSIPY ARTICLE FOR LADIES.

Modern Style in Dress.

From Belgravia for July.

Never before, during the memory of woman, and, searching back still further among the archives of costume of past ages, have such advantages been enjoyed with respect to dress as are now in full force in the zenith of the date of 1867. Plunge back suddenly fifteen years, and make a rapid *résumé* of dress as it was, taking cognizance of the disadvantages under which our mammas and elder sisters suffered. Skirts equal at waist and hem, drawn up round the figure on the principle of a curtain round a shower-bath—making an awkward bulk about the hips, and wagging uncomfortably against the heels with every movement of the body; too long to disclose the dainty foot or reveal the graceful *tournure* of the ankle; too short to flow into the stately folds of the train. The bodice, long, straight, and stiff, was distorted as certain Indians depress and elongate the heads of their infants, and "a shape" only achieved at the expense of tight lacing, the injury of the wearer's health, and what, perhaps, she prized far more, her complexion. Mantles were drawn up at the neck, pulled over the arms, and cut short and square behind, rendering the shoulders high in aspect, the back broad, and the whole figure as angular as artificial means permitted, exhibiting at the same time to the greatest advantage, or disadvantage, the bundles of gathers at the waist, rendered still more ridiculous through extension by means of a huge pad placed beneath, and technically known as a "bustle." The cunning intention of this strange ornament was, by its size and the force of contrast, to give apparent smallness to the waist; and the larger the bustle the more stylish the wearer was considered. Bonnets three times the dimensions of the head, to the shape of which they bore no sort of resemblance, swung behind, half on the crown, half off. The hair was arranged sometimes with a certain amount of taste, because the outline of the head was preserved; but a prevailing tendency existed to bind it too close, and flatten it down with bandolines and hard pomatum.

As for our poor grandmammas, their scanty skirts and low bodices—very low bodices—and bare arms and operatic ankles infringed sadly on propriety. We are quite sure we should blush to see one of them now, and hastily throw a shawl or cloak about her till something more could be done. People did not regard such a scantiness of habiliments with any uneasiness when it was the fashion; but the disadvantages personally were terrible. It might be all very well for sweet sixteen to cut her dress *très décolletée*, but when any one was a little past forty, the matter was different. It might be equally suitable for beautifully moulded arms to have no covering but twenty buttoned gloves (a style likely to appear once more); but the little muscular exercise taken by the fair belles in society leaves a great many with slender arms, flat wrists, and pointed elbows, passable enough in hanging-sleeves, or coat-sleeves, or princess sleeves, nay, very graceful and proper in any sleeves, are unfit to meet the glare of the day unshrouded. No doubt the youngest daughter tripped gracefully enough in her scanty petticoat—it might even have been pretty to see her twinkling feet in tiny silk shoes with only brown paper soles, though she was going into consumption in consequence of wearing that bewildering *chaussure*, and her disease was accelerated during the January snows and March winds and chilly autumn evenings by the bare neck and arms that, nevertheless, were so pretty; but to her dear mamma, who was just sixty and weighed three stone, it could by no means be considered so suitable a mode of dressing.

So at last we return to the fact we have sought to establish—that never before had ladies so many advantages in dress, or so many varieties of fashion whence to suit themselves. There are still abuses; there are those who have had the bad taste to cut their corsages too low—and we really pity them, since an arrangement of a little elegant lace would look much more pretty and modest. We have scarcely discarded the large crinoline that confounded grace and deformity; and we still rejoice in an English *poitre* on the head known as a *chignon;* a great beauty, namely, a well-formed head, is as much obscured by the latter fashion, as grace of motion, that exquisite charm, was by the former. But then there is the gored skirt flowing into such incomparable elegance and dignity! Those to whom Nature has been kind may drape forms of beauty in strictly plaitless garments which are the very perfection of style; and those too stout or too thin, by adopting a few folds, are at liberty to drape exuberance or conceal deficiency of outline without losing the character of the gored skirt. We have jaunty little jackets for outdoors, for *petite* figures; the tight fitting mantle for the tall, perfect form; and the *demi-ajuste* for an elegant but less strictly turned figure; to say nothing of ample cloaks of mingled silk and lace or velvet for less youthful forms. As for bonnets, they are pretty enough, and we could only wish them larger, because they necessitate much wearing of false hair, less on account of natural deficiency than for warmth. The beautiful outline of the bust is preserved in the plain bodice with the low darts; the short waist adds to its apparent fullness, and has abolished tight-lacing. Only fifteen years ago tight-lacing was an absolute necessity to stout or square figures. A thick waist was such a crime that a young lady would rather have been dead than eyed as she would have been eyed in society by other ladies, and sneered at at home. And so she screwed herself in, and suffered, and sometimes died. A thick waist in those days was as great a fault as a *penchant* for a younger son, or penniless but charming barrister or artist, with their career yet before them.

OLD AND NEW JOKES.

A Chapter of Facetiæ.

A writer in the *North British Review*, discoursing of "Facetiæ," brings together some comical stories, old and new.

An example of the blunders or absurdities which excite laughter, arising rather from a confusion of words than of ideas, is afforded by the paragraph in the Irish newspapers announcing, "with much pleasure," that on such a day "Lady ——— had publicly renounced the errors of the Church of Rome for *those* of the Church of England." The penny-a-liner had merely forgotten that his antecedent to *those* was "errors" and not "doctrines."

A ludicrous class of failures are those of which "Mrs. Slipslop," in "Joseph Adrews," and "Mrs. Malaprop," in *The Rivals*, supply us with the richest or most finished examples. The attempts of ignorant persons to use fine or peculiar words, and their unconscious substitution of others having quite a different meaning or character, never fail to amuse. Take as specimens the old lady who in windy weather observed that the *ante-nuptial* gales seemed to be coming earlier than usual; the would-be connoisseur who spoke of a picture of the Venus *Anno Domini;* the military veteran who was for always taking time by the *firelock;* and the nabob who told a ragged school the fable of the hare and the tortoise, and exhorted them thence to perseverance, as the likeliest means of bringing them first to the *gaol*.

AN OLD JOKE IN A NEW DRESS.

Some readers may remember the amusement afforded by the late Sir William Allan's story of the minister and the cuddie, which most of us, in the days when he told it, believed to be of Scotch extraction. It happens, however, to be a very old joke, not traceable, perhaps, to classical times, but a great favorite and standing jest against the clergy from the middle ages downwards. The general idea, or as we may call it, the algebraic expression of the incident, seems to be this:—"Vanity when fishing for praise, catches nothing but mortification." A monk, chanter, or preacher, while exercising his function with a stentorian power of voice, is flattered to see in the church an elderly female in tears, and apparently much affected by his performance. On afterwards asking the cause of her emotion, he finds it arises from the likeness between his voice and that of an ass or "cuddie" which she or her husband had lately lost. We meet with this story in Bonerius, a German writer of metrical fables in the fourteenth century, in whose collection it occurs as No. 82, under the title, "Von einem Pfaffen und von einem Esel." We meet with it again in Poggio's "Facetiæ" in the fifteenth century, under the title, "Concionatoris asinina vox." But we may notice, as proving the superior art with which Poggio tells a story, that in Bonerius we are informed from the first of the reason of the woman's demeanor, while in Poggio the explanation is reserved to be equally a surprise to the reader as it is a disappointment to the inquirer. It is to be found repeated in half-a-dozen other writers, in all forms—in Latin and in French verse, as well as in French and Italian prose.

THE WISDOM OF FOOLS.

The enjoyment that proceeds from the absurdities of weaklings and fools has always had a recognized place, though not one of a very high order, in the range of merriment. The sight of those who have the beard and body of a man with the intellect of a baby, produces great mirth and satisfaction to the vulgar mind. Clowns and court-fools and *slow-coaches* of all kinds, and still more, perhaps, *absent* men, please us by the absurd discrepany between what they do and what they ought to do, and perhaps think they are doing. It is in this department of the comic that there seems most foundation for the theory of Hobbes, "that the passion of laughter is nothing else but sudden glory arising from some sudden conception of some eminency in ourselves by comparison with the infirmity of others: or with our own formerly; for men laugh at the follies of themselves past where they come suddenly to remembrance, except they bring with them any present dishonor." We always thought that of the innumerable Londoners who laughed at "Lord Dundreary," a large proportion did so with increased heartiness from the comfortable conviction that here was at least one "fellow" to whom they were intellectually superior.

But there is another and better way in which fools and simpletons become a source of amusement, and that is by the unexpected displays which they sometimes make of wit, spirits, or ingenuity for which one gave them no credit, and, in particular, by their successful retorts upon assailants who had looked upon them as an easy prey. This latent and fitful power of turning round upon a too confident adversary was a well-known characteristic and essential ingredient in the character of the court jester, who, amid the eccentricities of an unsettled and ill-regulated intellect, was often more knave than fool. The flashes of sense and cleverness that thus came out were all the more striking from the general darkness and dullness which they enlivened, and they always command that sympathy which we so readily bestow upon the weak, when they get the better of the strong or insolent.

Some of the sayings or answers ascribed to fools are very good. We think it was Will Somers, Henry the Eighth's jester, who said of Wolsey, against whom he had a grudge, that if he was made Pope it would be a great boon; "for that Peter, the first Pope, being a fisherman, had ordered people to eat fish in Lent for the good of the trade, but that Wolsey, being a butcher's son, would be all for butcher meat." We know well the revenge that poor Archie Armstrong took upon Archbishop Laud, who had forbidden him to speak of such magnates, but could not prevent him from saying, as his grace before meat, "Great praise to God, and little Laud to the devil." It is reported of more than one court fool, and among others of Triboulet, the fool of Francis I, that when told by his sovereign that if a certain courtier beat him to death, as he threatened, he would hang him *the hour after*, his request was that his Majesty would rather do so *the hour before*.

The earliest French fool on record seems to have been one named Jean, at the court of Charles the Simple, of whom Dr. Doran tells us some anecdotes. "This good fellow's influence was so great, that Charles once remarked to him he thought they had better change places. As Jean did not look well pleased at the proposal, Charles asked him if he were not content at the idea of being a king. 'Oh, content enough,' was the reply, 'but I should be exceedingly ashamed at having such a fool.' It was this fool that once tried his master's nerves by rushing into his room one morning, with the exclamation, 'Oh, sire, such news! four thousand men have risen in the city.' 'What!' cried the startled king, 'with what intention have they risen?' 'Well,' said Jean, placing his finger on his nose, 'probably with the intention of lying down again at bedtime.'"

One of the best examples of this kind of unlooked-for sagacity occurs in the story in Rabelais, where a cook, seeking to charge a porter for eating a crust of bread to the accompaniment of the savor that came from his kitchen, the dispute is referred to a poor fool who is passing, and who, after gravely hearing the parties, decided that the cook shall be paid for the *smell* of his shop with the *chink* of the porter's money.

Scene in a Truly Rural Retreat.

[*Dramatis Personæ—Gentleman from New York and Local Inhabitant. Scene—Piazza of the Mountain House. Time*—11 *A. M.*]

Local Inhabitant, advancing—Fine day, sir.

New York Gent—Very.

L. I.—Beautiful prospect from here.

N. Y. G.—Charming.

L. I.—Look this way! There! Isn't that a fine view over the river?

N. Y. G.—Magnificent!

L. I.—Twenty-five cents, if you please, for the view. *Quarter paid in a moment of stupefaction.*

L. I.—Thank you, sir. Perhaps you would like to see the falls?

N. Y. G.—I think I should.

L. I.—Step down this way. [*The characters move down the road.*] There you are, sir.

N. Y. G.—Is that the falls?

L. I.—Them's them.

N. Y. G.—Where is the water?

L. I.—Water? Would you like to have the water turned on? Certainly! The water makes a very fine effect. One dollar, if you please, to have the water let on.

N. Y. G.—[*Forks over the stamps and awaits the dampening of the cataract.*] I say, sir, what is that cannon planted there for?

L. I.—That cannon over yonder! Why, that is fired sometimes to start the repeating echoes among the mountains. Would you like to have it fired? Only one dollar a pop. [*Visitor invests one hundred dollars, and the bombardment begins.*]

Exeunt omnes. Curtain falls.

The Oldest Relic of Humanity.

The oldest remnant of mortality extant is the skeleton of one of the earlier Pharaohs, incased in its original burial robes, and wonderfully perfect, considering its age, which was deposited about eighteen or twenty months ago in the British Museum, and is justly considered the most valuable of its archæological treasures. The lid of the coffin which contained the royal mummy was inscribed with the name of its occupant, Pharaoh Mykerimus, who succeeded the heir of the builder of the great pyramid about two centuries before Christ. Only think of it, the monarch whose crumbling bones and leathery integuments are now exciting the wonder of numerous gazers in London reigned in Egypt before Abraham was born, and only about two centuries or so after Misraim, the grandson of old father Noah and the first of the Pharaohs, had been gathered to his fathers.

—A smash-up on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, a few days since, which cost the Company $30,000, was caused by a drunken engineer.

—Senator Ferry talks about "Eyetalyun" liberty.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE HARBOR DEFENSES, No. 55 SECOND Street, Third Story, BALTIMORE, Md.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of FRIDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST, 1867, for the Timber and Framing required for the construction of three (3) Cribs in the Susquehanna river, below Havre-de-Grace, Md.

Proposals must be separate for Timber and Framing, and in *duplicate for each*

Proposals for "Timber" will embrace all the timber, scantling, and piles required.

Proposals for "Framing" will embrace driving the piles, framing and putting together in place the timber of Cribs, including all bolting, spiking, and bracing required to complete the structures.

For particulars as to payments, time of beginning, and completion of work, etc., apply at this Office, where plans and specifications can be seen.

Contractors furnishing "Timber" are expected to hold it without expense to the United States until required for use by the engineer in charge of the work.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this Office by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12:30 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 9th day of August, 1867, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Bvt. Lt.-Col., Major of Engineers,
7 27 6t Post Office Box 341, Baltimore, Md.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 25, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited, and will be received at this office, until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., August 5, 1867, for the delivery, in the city of Baltimore, of twenty (20) Cavalry Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within fifteen (15) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed 'Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

7 27 7t STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc.

PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 2m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

LADIES' BATHING ROBES,

Of good quality, at the low price of $3·50.

CLOAK ROOM.

Water-proof Cloaks for tourists.
Linen Sacques, Shawls, etc., for tourists.
$3·00 Shetland Shawls, another good lot.

BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM.

Summer Jackets reduced from $3·50 to $2·00.
Linen Garibaldis, a good assortment.
Boys' Clothing generally reduced in price.

WHITE PIQUE.

Extra Qualities White Corded, at $1·00 and $1·12½.
Good Show White Pique, at 75 cents.
Fine Stock White Goods, Ribbons, Hosiery, etc.

BLACK SILKS.

A complete stock, from $1·40 to $6·00 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 40 to 65 cents.
Black Glossy Mohair Alpacas, 75 cents to $1·50.
Black Wool Delaines, extra cheap.

MUSLINS

Of every width and quality, low down prices.
Shirtings and Sheetings, wholesale prices by the piece.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Tickings from 25 cents up to finest made.
Flannels, Good White Domet, 31 cents.
Flannels, Grey twilled extra, for 37½ cents.
Flannels, the right kinds for suits, etc.
Brown Huck and other Towellings. (1 2 stuth4p

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—

Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·15.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
Table Linens, 48, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels Doylies, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents

DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

229] ABOVE RACE.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 60c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,

6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES,

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

608. REMOVAL. 608.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS.

Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.

Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, $1 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $4; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·00; Towels, 12 to 25c Flannel for Bathing Robes, &c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 16 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET

Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·75.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 5 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 7 10 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562·50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	84,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	64,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,350	142 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	6,238·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,000 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,036,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,627·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $311,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,021·85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·96
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 12 3t]

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,

2 23] GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED by MONTHLY 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

SAMUEL WILCOX, President.
JOHN WUCHERER, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·31

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Waln,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,924.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000·00 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Laghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22mw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frames Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS

OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1] ALFRED JENKS & SON.

LUMB

THE MINNESOTA FRESHET.

35,000,000 Feet of Logs Over the Falls—Loss, $400,000.

The St. Paul papers report that the freshet in Minnesota has caused a loss of 35,000,000 feet of lumber, worth over $400,000. The following additional particulars are given:—

"On Sunday morning the abutment on Nicollet Island, belonging to the main bridge of the Pacific Railroad, between Minneapolis and the island, toppled forward and fell into the current. The uncertain strata of stone on which it had been built had been undermined by the rushing water. The end of the span of trestle-work supported by the abutment dropped also, and now rests upon the submerged pier. It was a fortunate position of affairs, for if the masonry had gone to pieces, the span would have gone down stream, and our suspension bridge would no longer have stretched its graceful line across the river. Two men were on the span next west of the falling portion, and a young woman was actually on the falling trestle at the time of the disaster. She clutched at an iron support, caught it, and was saved. Her feet touched the seething current. With great presence of mind she walked up the inclined plane to the intact portion of the structure, and retraced her steps across the bridge to her home in Minneapolis.

"In St. Anthony the water makes a clean sweep through Tuttle's shingle mill and Farnham's lumber mill. Huge quantities of land are gradually filling up the excavations of flumes, and the machinery will have to be dug out when the water subsides.

"The losses of logs, as near as they can at present be estimated, are as follows:—

PLATT RIVER DAM.

Owners.	*Feet.*
Ankenny, Robinson & Petit	1,000,000
Bassett & Co	1,000,000
Harris & Putnam	2,000,000
Total	4,000,000

COON CREEK BOOM (INCLUDING CASEY ISLAND BOOM).

Owners.	*Feet.*
Ankenny, Robinson & Petit	2,000,000
D. Morrison	5,000,000
W. D. Washburne	2,000,000
W. E. Jones & Co	500,000
Day & Son	3,000,000
Bassett & Co	2,000,000
Stanchfield	5,000,000
Harris & Putnam	4,000,000
N. P. Clark, J. T. Wilson, St. Cloud	2,000,000
St. Anthony owners	3,000,000
Dean & Co	3,000,000
Total	31,500,000
Add not enumerated	4,000,000
Total	35,000,000
Add loss one month ago	5,000,000
Total	40,500,000
Value at $10 per M	$405,000

Loss on bridges, etc.:—

Upper	$8000
Railroad bridge	2000
Minneapolis bridge	3000
St. Anthony's bridge	1000
	$14,000
Total	$419,000

Exclusive of individual damage and loss to booms, etc.

"The river is falling perceptibly, but the fall is very slight, and no figures can be given at present. It is hoped that the danger is over."

TENNESSEE.

A Letter from General Thomas in Regard to the Approaching Election—His Instructions to the District Commanders—He Recognizes the Militia "as Among the Regularly Constituted Authorities."

From the Nashville Banner, 25th.

Major Brown yesterday received the following letter, through Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Duncan, commanding the Department of Nashville:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17, 1867.—Hon. W. Matt. Brown, Mayor of Nashville, and Mr. Thomas R. Jennings, Chairman of Committee, Nashville, Tenn.—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., transmitting a copy of the resolutions adopted at a numerous assemblage of citizens of Nashville, of all classes, orders, and races.

I am pleased to see in the resolutions that the citizens of Nashville, in common with a majority of their fellow-citizens in every part of the State of Tennessee, are determined to make all necessary sacrifices of feeling and interest which honor will permit, for the happy preservation of quiet, the firm and steady maintenance of law and honor, and the perpetuation of that civil equality and freedom which they regard as the most valuable heritage which they have derived from their heroic and venerable ancestors.

In acknowledging the receipt of these resolutions, I deem it advisable to forward for your information a copy of the instructions of 16th and 19th instant, to Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Duncan, commanding District of Nashville, hoping that the good citizens of Tennessee, having peace and quiet at heart, will take upon themselves the duty of carrying out their resolutions, not only in Nashville, but throughout the State. If so, I have every confidence that riot, disorder, and bloodshed will be avoided at the approaching election, and at political meetings.

I am, sirs, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

The following are the letters of instruction referred to by General Thomas:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Office of Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville, Ky., July 16, 1867.—Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Duncan, Commanding District of Nashville, Nashville, Tennessee—General:—As there is some doubt in the minds of officers commanding posts and detachments in the State of Tennessee, as to their duties in reference to the approaching election, the Major-General Commanding directs me to furnish you with the following instructions on that subject:—

It is not the duty of officers commanding troops to see to the enforcing of the laws of Tennessee except when called upon by the proper civil authorities. In the matter of enforcing the Franchise law, upon which in a great measure depends the result of the election in Tennessee, the troops should not approach the polls, or in any way interfere with the election, except upon orders from these headquarters, issued upon application of the Governor, Mayor of a city, or other civil officers, to General Thomas. The officers in command will, however, at all times, assume the right, and consider it their duty to suppress riot and prevent bloodshed when in their power.

As there will probably be more danger of riots on election day, and at political meetings, than at other times, it would be well that the troops be kept in hand at their quarters on such days, for the two reasons that there may be no charges against them of interference with the election or political affairs, and that they may be in readiness to suppress riot.

Whenever the troops do move to the assistance of the civil authorities, it should be for the purpose of seeing that no persons interfere with the officers of the law to prevent them from the proper exercise of their offices, and not for the purpose of making arrests; neither will officers in command allow themselves to be made the custodians of prisoners after arrest, except when the civil officers making the arrest declare themselves unable to retain the prisoners in custody; when the officer in command of the troops will take measures to prevent their escape for a short time while the civil authorities make preparations to secure them.

Should there be reasons why the military should, in the opinion of the commanding officer of the troops, retain custody of prisoners for a longer time than that contemplated in these instructions, the case will be reported through the proper channel to these headquarters, and instructions asked.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 19, 1867.—Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Duncan, Commanding District of Nashville, Nashville, Tennessee—General:—In addition to the instructions contained in letter from these headquarters, of the 16th instant, the Major-General commanding the Department directs me to add that you will consider the militia of the State of Tennessee, called out under the act of the Legislature passed last winter, as among the regularly constituted authorities of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Brev't Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Ass't Adj. Gen.

HELPING TO EDIT.

A Stranger Wants to Work His Way—He Tries His Hand on the Weather—The Result.

BY "GRIS."

A stranger came into our sanctum this morning, a well-meaning, innocent looking individual, who stated that he was detained in town a few hours, and wanted to while away his time by reading the newspapers. He said, although he was poor, he didn't believe in getting something for nothing. "I can't pay money," he said, with touching melancholy, "in return for discommoding you and for the privilege of looking over your exchanges; but if there is any way in which I can recompense you—work my way, as it were—I will cheerfully do it."

We told him he was welcome to read the papers; but he sturdily insisted upon doing something for us in return, and said, unless he could do it, he should be reluctantly compelled to bid us a very good morning.

"Now," said this singular stranger, "if I could sweep out your office, or split kindling wood for you, or help you edit ——"

A thought struck us. We were short-handed, and the weather had produced its naturally languid effect upon us, so that we felt a repugnance to labor—besides, here was independence in poverty, which we admired. We then told him he might assist us in "editing," and suggested that he give us an article upon the present hot weather. His face brightened up at once, and borrowing a lead pencil of us (his landlord, he said, had taken his for his board), he sat down to the task. We advised him lay off his coat, which was buttoned up to the throat, and woollen, intended originally for the winter months; although thin enough for the equator—at the elbows—but he declined with such precipitation that we fear the poor fellow hadn't any shirt on. He said he never "edited" before, but he knew he could do it.

After several hours of sweltering toil, during which he fainted a number of times from the heat, and was revived by the office boy (who believed him to be an impostor) going to the head of the concern and "blowing" on him, he produced the following article on the weather. We give it as he wrote it, merely taking the liberty of inserting a few explanatory sentences in parenthesis:—

HOT WEATHER.

Hot weather is owing in a measure to the great number of thermometers that are manufactured at this season of the year. If we didn't have so many thermometers it wouldn't be so hot, leastwise we wouldn't notice it so much. I know a man who thought the weather was cool and salubrious until, in an evil hour, he listened to the solicitations of his daughters, who were getting stuck up, and wanted a thermometer, and so he bought one. The next day he had a sunstroke. Thermometers ought to be abolished by act of Congress. Look at the Arctic regions. The Arctics don't have any thermometers. What's the consequence? They don't have any hot weather. (Drowsy with the heat, the able writer had to be aroused with a heavy blow from a fan.)

Hot weather occurs in the summer for the most part, except in sections where they don't have any, and then it comes in the winter. Its principal productions are Fourth of July, wilted collars, lemonade, sunstroke, ice-cream, bowel complaint, watermelons, awnings, linen coats, hydrophobia, bathing-tubs, straw hats, perspiration, watering places, sun umbrellas, mint juleps, steamboat excursions, long days, hot nights, street sprinklers, beer gardens, dullness in trade, heavy washing bills, low water, depression of spirits, mosquitoes, and the closing of the schools. (He went to sleep again, but was revived by drenching him with several buckets of water. Arousing himself with a tremendous effort, he began once more):—

Hot weather is a very old institution, old as the world, nearly. Adam and Eve stayed in the Garden of Eden until it got too hot to hold them, and they were dressed for a warm latitude, too, according to all reports. Eve gets the credit for it. Many wives seem to inherit that unhappy temperament, and make their homes too hot to hold their lords. (We suspect that the unhappy stranger is suffering from "hot weather" at home, hence his wanderings. We order an application of warm ice to his head, and he proceeds.)

It is easy enough to write about hot weather when there are others to whom these things of which the heat at the same time. (The excessive heat is affecting his reason. He must wind up soon.) How singular it is that folks don't keep cool! What is winter for except to allow people to *get* cool, but with the improvidence of the race they won't *keep it*. I am like all the rest. There has been a *coolness* existing between myself and all my relations for months, but it's no use here. I find it oozing out in perspiration——I feel as if I was standing on thermometers sixty feet high——hot weather, as I said before——I'm baking——oh, that I was a windmill——when I say that hot weather, of which——I'm broiled——I'm almost cooked——hot wea— ——I'm *done!*"

The rash and unfortunate stranger, whose honorable instincts would not permit him to receive something for nothing, and who wanted to "work his way," and who rashly attempted to write an article on hot weather, with the thermometer at its present high standing in society, became utterly prostrated at this point, and was laid away in a back room until he recovers and is identified. Any friends of his can have him by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this notice.—*Cincinnati Times.*

HOTEL CHARGES IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says:—"A number of exaggerated reports are constantly appearing as to the cost of visiting the great Exhibition. No doubt hotel charges of the superior establishments are still considerably higher than in ordinary times, but even first-rate hotels have reduced their original pretensions. So far as the more humble inns and lodging-houses are concerned, the advance of prices is now comparatively insignificant. There are in Paris several comfortable hotels which give the traveller a bedroom, breakfast, and dinner at from 10s. to 12s. per day. Bedrooms may be obtained at 4f., 5f., and 6f. a night. A breakfast may be had in many of the establishments of the Palais Royal for 1f. 50c., including fresh meat, half a bottle of wine, and bread. These establishments charge 2f. 50c. for such a dinner as could not be had in London for double that price, as regards variety."

SHIPPING

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STEAMSHIP TIOGA FOR NEW ORLEANS SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

Freight now being received at Second Wharf below SPRUCE Street. Through Bills of Lading signed to Gulf Ports, and all points on the Mississippi river, at low rates.

Goods for St. Louis, and points below, should be consigned to the Agent of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Co., New Orleans.

For Bills of Lading and information apply to
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
Phila. and Southern M. S. S. Co.,
No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.
7 29 tf

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, July 31
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, August 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, August 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, August 14
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 17

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, a noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency
First Cabin	$110	Steerage $3
To London	115	To London 11
To Paris	125	To Paris 11

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
8 7 tf

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 20.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Brazos, Henderson, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 12] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.

Through bills of lading and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 12

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, August 15, at so'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Through bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 12] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 30, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenu

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, freeo commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 164 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having reased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
1 12] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	2d class, 1·50

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 8 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $5.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 7·20 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. for Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing MONDAY, July 15, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·40 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·30 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 24 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M, 1, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M. 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·30 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·2 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·30, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·30, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2¼ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.
3

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	5·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel, and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slating'on, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office.

1 12] No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

OUR CAPE MAY LETTER.

The "Season" in Full Blast—Crowded Houses, and much Merriment all Around—General Grant and Chief Justice Chase Expected—The Diamond Beach Park—The Grand Opening Interfered with by the Rain.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 29, 1867.

The season at this charming summer resort may now be considered as at its height. The arrivals at the hotels alone, on Saturday and Sunday morning, foot up, in round numbers, seven hundred, to which should be added a large number who have friends inhabiting cottages on the Island, with whom they find a resting place for a day or two. The Island, indeed, has seldom if ever been more populous than at present, when it is estimated that there are at least eight thousand people on hand in search of that intangible thing termed pleasure. Of these Congress Hall is the abiding place of the greatest number, there being about eight hundred and fifty stowed away in its endless nooks and corners. The one hundred and forty arrivals of Saturday and Sunday were all that was needed to crowd the establishment to its utmost capacity. A large number of its present occupants are here for the season, but many are mere sojourners for a few days, when they will vacate for the benefit of those who are to come after them. Congress Hall, besides being the favorite resort of Philadelphians, has the most miscellaneous population on the Island, and is held in high estimation by the Baltimoreans in particular, who are present this summer in as great numbers as they were before the war. The Columbia House is also packed, and has over seven hundred names upon its roll.

Among the notabilities now staying at Congress Hall is Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, who is seeking a few days' repose from the rather animated political contest which his constituents are carrying on at home. The leaven of the Senator's stern loyalty is somewhat counteracted by the presence of E. A. Pollard, the historian of the civil war from the Confederate standpoint—a man who was heartily devoted to "the lost cause," but who, fortunately for himself and the people about him, is not of such an uproarious disposition as his chivalrous relative, H. Rives Pollard.

Saturday's train also brought down to the Island Captain H. A. Wise, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, and a large number of prominent railroad men, among whom were William H. Gatzmer, President of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, with a large party of friends; F. A. Comly, President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and Isaac Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company; all of whom are now sojourning at Congress Hall. Chief Justice Chase was likewise expected to arrive, but the Chief Justice failed to put in an appearance, to the intense disappointment of a great number of his admirers, who had made up their minds that he would serve them all the purposes of a regular lion. General Grant, accompanied by several distinguished soldiers and civilians, under the general superintendence of Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, is being daily looked for. But this evening information was received to the effect that the General of the Army had been suddenly summoned to Washington, where his presence for a few days would be necessary. In case he should honor the Island with a visit, the people here assembled are fully prepared to make as much of him as was done by the enthusiastic sojourners at Long Branch during his recent visit to that resort. Mr. Thomas Whitney, of Glassboro, who is the fortunate owner of the most beautiful cottage on the Island, if, indeed, it is not the finest on the whole Atlantic coast, has placed his establishment at the service of Senator Cattell, who will take possession of it when he arrives as the convoy of General Grant. Mr. Whitney's cottage is delightfully situated on the edge of the high bluff, just to the right of Congress Hall, the most desirable location on the whole Island.

In view of the large number of people at present on the Island, it is to be expected that those frivolities which consume so much time and attention at the sea-side should be well under way. The first full dress party of the season, it is true, is yet an event of the future, the time appointed being Thursday evening, August 1, and the place the Columbia House. If General Grant and Chief Justice Chase should both appear in time for this, it will, of course, be the great event, not only of the season, but of the century, as far as Cape Island is concerned. But balls and hops are of almost nightly occurrence as it is. Wednesday evening is the only one during the present week for which no programme has been made out, either at Congress Hall or the Columbia House. On Saturday evening last the magnificent dining-room of the former establishment presented a scene which will scarcely be surpassed by the full dress affair of next Thursday evening. The company was quite as large as considerations of comfort would admit of, and as to the matter of dress, if there is to be any more "fullness" therein on Thursday evening, the serious question of locomotion will be presented to the male portion of the assemblage. Foolish people will resort to the seaside, and we know of no law which will warrant the issue of a writ of *ne exeat* in their cases as they are about to leave their city habitations. Perhaps their creditors might show good cause why they should be detained within the jurisdiction of the Court, but with such delicate matters the sea-side world has naught to do; or, if it has, does not heed the old-fashioned maxim of "business first and pleasure afterwards." So the foolish portion of the human race are permitted to gratify their passion for the sea-side, and on Saturday evening their wives and daughters, and perhaps a few of their sisters and maiden aunts, were present in goodly numbers and full feather. Trails were the characteristic features of their outfits, and length was the characteristic feature of their trails. But notwithstanding these voluminous excrescences of vanity and silk, there were hundreds present who had displayed sufficient taste in their dress to render themselves quite as bewitching as when they come dripping and panting from their ocean bath. As Cape Island is very discreet in the selection of its hours, the promenade music was continued until half-past 9, to the intense delight of the ladies with long trails. A grand march was then performed, by way of introduction to the following programme:—

1. Galop.	7. Deux Temps (Waltz)
2. Lancers.	8. Lancers.
3. Waltz.	9. Polka.
4. Schottische.	10. Galop
5. Quadrille-Tempete.	11. Quadrille-Fig.
6. Galop.	12. Round Dances.

Your correspondent is quite unable to verify the fact that this programme was fulfilled to the letter, for he thought it discreet to retire before the trails and waterfalls and other feminine eccentricities had been whirled through two-thirds of the dozen.

This evening another very pleasant affair, denominated, by way of distinction from the performance of Saturday evening, a "complimentary" hop, transpired at the Columbia House, the programme being much the same as the one given above. To-morrow evening the "hopping" will be transferred to Congress Hall, and then the "hoppers" will repose for two full days, to make ready for the grand hop in full dress, on Thursday evening. How exquisite will be their toilets, and how keen their relish of the hardest kind of work that humanity was ever cursed with, if they can only secure the General-in-Chief of the Armies and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as grand centres for their dizzy, dazzling mazes! Perchance the distinguished soldier, or the learned wearer of the robes, might condescend to trip through a Galop or walk through the Lancers with some marriageable maiden, who would thereafter be endowed with something more than our ordinary and frail humanity, and might even deem herself a fitting spouse for a prince!

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, an event was to have transpired which, under propitious circumstances, would have created the most profound sensation in the seaside world. This was nothing more nor less than the "grand and formal opening" of the Diamond Beach Park. The sojourners at the Island have heretofore been sorely perplexed concerning the disposition of a great portion of their time. It is easy enough to take a morning stroll after breakfast and before the bath. And as you come up out of the water, you of course take your lunch, and then go through a very ridiculous performance termed dressing for dinner. But you cannot amuse yourself all the afternoon with eating, although cases are known to have occurred in which ladies of a leisurely disposition have attempted it, and been rewarded with a flattering measure of success. Perhaps you might take another stroll, and fill up the hours between dinner and tea; but strolling is tiresome at any time, and a little vulgar in the heat of the day. Driving is the proper thing, and driving henceforth will be the order of the afternoon. It has been quite popular heretofore; but there has been an almost insurmountable difficulty in the way, by reason of the absence of a destination and general rendezvous. The Diamond Beach Park Association has provided the general trysting-place, and thereby solved the difficulty. The Association, which was chartered by the last Legislature of the State, consists almost exclusively of wealthy Philadelphians, and is officered as follows:—

President—Francis McIlvaine.
Treasurer—John F. Smith.
Secretary—John West.
Directors—John Davis, Charles A. Rubicam, George Howell, Charles Knecht, George J. Bolton, Lewis Cooper, J. F. Cake, W. W. Ware, Robert Rice Aaron Miller, Thomas T. Tasker, Michael Berne, and Samuel T. Arnold.

The location selected for the Park is one of the most eligible in the neighborhood of Cape May. It is on a high bluff, facing the famous Diamond Beach, and is about five miles distant from the Island, and about two miles north of the steamboat landing. Just across the mouth of the Bay the Breakwater at Cape Henlopen is in view, and the adjacent scenery is extremely charming. The grounds owned by the association comprise about one hundred and twenty-five acres, the greater portion of which is enclosed by a substantial fence surrounding the race-course. This last is one mile in length, and has been laid out with due regard to its destined purpose. Near the entrance stood a neat three story farm house, to which large additions have been made, and the exterior and interior brought into excellent condition. Surrounding it on all sides are two verandahs, one on the level of the first floor, and the other on that of the second, while a handsome cupola surmounts the whole. Long rows of sheds have likewise been constructed, and the managers contemplate the erection of a large amphitheatre for spectators. The work was commenced two weeks ago only, but by Saturday last everything was in readiness for use. The entire expense attending the undertaking is nearly $80,000, of which amount $12,000 was devoted to the track and the improvements on the building.

For the inauguration of this new Park every preparation had been made, and at four o'clock this afternoon three horses of considerable reputation for speed were to have been put upon the track. But about one o'clock it commenced to rain, and for some time the storm continued with such force that it was found necessary to abandon the race.

The land-sharks who drive wagons about the Island had advanced on their regular rates from 100 to 200 per cent., some of them demanding fifteen dollars for a drive to the Park and return. This was in view of the great rush which was contemplated on the occasion of the opening day. The rain completely soaked the audacity out of the monsters, so that by the time it was clear again it was possible to be driven over for a sum that was not more than twice the full worth of the ride. Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the moderation in the weather, and the carriage hire, and resorted to the Park, arriving at about half-past four. A full orchestra had volunteered, and were on the ground to relieve the tedium of the exercises, whatever they might be. That the persons attracted to the spot by the announcement might not be entirely disappointed, two horses were placed upon the track, and afforded considerable satisfaction by making excellent time, considering the condition of the ground. The race which was to have taken place this afternoon will come off on Wednesday, unless the weather should again get into a pet, and renew its childish freaks. OMIKRON.

Valuable Meteorological Observations.

Between the years 1807 and 1859, says the Boston *Advertiser*, meteorological records were made with great regularity by the late Professor Parker Cleveland, of Bowdoin College, and after his death were given in charge of the Smithsonian Institute for reduction and publication. They were placed in the hands of Charles A. Schott, who has deduced from them certain results and conclusions, which have just been published, and are of an interesting character. Brunswick is on the Androscoggin river, about twenty-five miles northeast of Portland. The ground around Professor Cleveland's residence is nearly seventy-four feet above high-water mark. The observations were made three times a day, at the hours of 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M.

On the average of 52 years of observation the hottest day falls on July 22, or 31 days after the summer solstice, temperature 67 degrees 7. The coldest day falls on January 18, or 28 days after the winter solstice, temperature 19 degrees 9 Fahr. The days when the average annual temperature is reached are April 20 and October 24. From the observations of ten years ending in 1818, the total range of temperature is very considerable—not less than 132 degrees Fahr. The lowest temperature recorded is 30 degrees, and the highest 102 degrees.

The number of storms with thunder and lightning recorded during 51 years is 472, or nearly 9 a year. The maximum number occurs in the warmest month; in February none occurred. The total number of fogs in 51 years is 1135. July is the only month in which no frost is recorded. Seven earthquakes are recorded between 1807 and 1859, namely, June 26, 1808; November 28, 1814; May 22, 1817; March 7, 1823; July 25, 1828; August 14, 1828; August 26, 1829.

The Norfolk Murder.

On Saturday morning George Smith was brought before the Mayor of Norfolk, on the charge of killing Martin Madison. The witnesses as to the killing were Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Smith, wife of the accused. The latter confessed her own guilt, and testified to the killing of Madison very clearly and collectedly; but when asked by Colonel Hinton, counsel for the accused, whether her husband had not been always affectionate and kind to her, she exclaimed in the very agony of despair, "Yes, oh, yes!" The policeman testified as to Smith giving himself up, and confessing that he had killed Madison by stabbing him.

Colonel Hinton asked the discharge of Smith, and made a strong appeal for him. Mayor Ludlow declined to discharge him, and remanded him for examination, declaring that his duty required him to do so. Colonel Hinton proposes to bring the prisoner before Judge Baker by habeas corpus, with a view to bailing him.

The sympathies of the people were strongly with the prisoner.—*Richmond Dispatch, 29th.*

Arrest of a Robber—Bravery of a Woman.

Last night a daring burglary was perpetrated in the house of Mr. John Foley, on Seventeenth street, between D and E streets, and owing to the heroism of Mrs. Foley, the robber was secured.

It appears he had effected an entrance into the house by the door in the rear building, went into several of the lower rooms, which he completely ransacked. He then visited the upper rooms, among them the bedchamber of Mr. and Mrs. Foley. He was barefooted, and carried a burglar's lamp. Notwithstanding his precaution, he awoke Mrs. Foley by his noise, who sprang out of bed and caught him by the shoulders, just as he was attempting to jump out of the window. She held him until her husband came to her assistance, and then the thief was fairly secured. Policeman O'Brien was called, and the unwelcome intruder was taken to the Fourth Police Precinct, where he gave his name as Charles Casey, and stated that he lived in Alexandria. He had an examination before Justice Harper this morning, and that official committed him to jail to await the action of the grand jury.—*Washington Express, 29th.*

The Method of Madness.

A challenge was recently sent by a Spaniard to a Prussian in New Orleans, which was remarkable for business-like precision and coolness. Here it is:—

"NEW ORLEANS, July 9, 1867.—Mr. Unvergagt—Dear Sir:—As I have learned that you have already fought two gentlemen of different nationalities, and come out victorious, I hereby step forth as the representative of the third (the Spanish), and beg of you to try me also, as revenge for my friend De Bois, your late antagonist. Accompanying please find a blank headed conditions. Fill it up and return by bearer, Mr. Bruno, my second. In the hope that you will grant my request, I sign myself,

"Respectfully, SIG. EL BOMIO,
"Formerly Fencing Master in the Spanish Army."

This was not a challenge of the ordinary kind, nor was the duel which ensued a common contest. The weapons were sharp foils, and, after wounding the Prussian champion in the arm, the Spanish paladin was disarmed and vanquished, but mercifully permitted to live.

—Parisian ladies are very sweet on the Turkish suite.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 80 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1t

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of Store No. 322 CHESNUT Street. Apply at the Store. 7 26 4t*

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
7 2tf PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $20,000 IN A well established business, to take the place of a retiring partner. Address ENERGY, "Evening Telegraph" office. 7 27 3t*

AN ORGANIST OPEN FOR A SITUATION. An Episcopal Church preferred. Address ORGANIST, Box 667 Philadelphia P. O. 7 29 2t*

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons. Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

VINEYARDES—Los Angelos, California and Passaic, New Jersey.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old.—This Justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Grape alone raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Samples to be had free at the store of JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 23 North SIXTH Street; DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.

Invalids Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are Preferred to other Wines.

A. SPEER,
Principal Office,
No. 143 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N.Y.
Sold by Druggists. 7 23 tuthslmsp

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
12 2msp

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,098,845 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.
7 30 4w

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:—

First. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Second. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

Third. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

Fourth. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

Fifth. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

Seventh. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

Eighth. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.

Ninth. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

Tenth. At the current rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO
J. E. LEWARS & CO.

In Wilmington, Del., by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

And in New York by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers.
And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
7 18 tuths6t NEW YORK.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

FOURTH EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from Second Edition.

Dye then goes to his camp, and on his way he meets policemen, and has a conversation with a lady, and informs his commanding officer. There is not a man in the jury box who will believe that Sergeant Dye perjured himself. Has he been contradicted? To do the first, the defense introduced a Mrs. Lambert. He (Mr. Carrington) would not say a word against that lady, but if the evidence is recollected, it will be shown that Mrs. Lambert does not give the proper time. Besides, the defense cannot reconcile Mrs. Lambert's testimony with that of the smoking Dutchman. How can the testimony be reconciled? The Dutchman says no conversation occurred. Mrs. Lambert says a conversation did occur. The one cuts the throat of the other witness. It does not in the least contradict Sergeant Dye.

But it will be shown that he is corroborated. There are, then, eight witnesses who swear positively that they saw Surratt, and a number of others swear that Surratt was here to the best of their belief and knowledge. The witness Grillo says he believes he saw the prisoner. John Lee says he believes he saw him; he did not swear positively, but all the thunder of the artillery of the defense was hurled against his devoted head.

Who is John Lee? You have heard the testimony of men who knew him in Philadelphia and in Washington. He came here from Philadelphia and became first a detective and then a Justice of the Peace, a most responsible position, and one to which he could not fail to make enemies if he did his duty faithfully, because no public officer ever clearly did his duty without making enemies. Will the jury suppose that any human being who recognizes the existence of God would come all the way from Philadelphia and falsely swear away the life of an individual who never did him any harm? What motive would Lee have to swear this man's life away? Will an honest jury stamp him with the crime of perjury? If he deserves it, say it like men, but be sure how you do an act of injustice.

The next witness is Mr. Ramsdell. He does not testify positively, but it is a fact that no one has said aught against him.

Next is Mr. Beaton, a young officer in one of the Departments of the Government. He is just upon the stand, and Mr. Bradley does not even see proper to cross-examine him, although he does not swear positively.

The next and last witness is Mr. Coleman, who thinks he saw the prisoner, and this completes the list.

Eight witnesses swear positively to seeing Surratt, and five others think they did. Each see him at a different place. Have all these witnesses lied? It is possible, but not probable. Are all these men mistaken? It too, is possible, but not probable. The men who saw him were honest men, but some of them were detectives, whose business it was to watch these men. Reid happened to see him; Lee was a detective, and saw him; Vanderpool, a young man, goes to a music saloon, and sees him drinking there.

Now having proved, first, the existence of the conspiracy; second, the object of the conspiracy, which was to murder, and that was the original plan persisted in. It was murder at first, murder in the interim, and murder in the last. It was argued out of abundant caution that even if it were not to murder, if the conspiracy resulted in murder, the prisoner was guilty. John Surratt had a family and a home in the capital of the nation. He was timid and needed assistance. Booth had nerve desperado as he was, Surratt furnished a rendezvous, and Booth appeared there to indoctrinate his ideas. Surratt furnished whisky and Booth and Harold drank it; Surratt furnished a rope, but Booth did not need it. One of the Surratts furnished a field-glass, and Booth used it in his flight. Booth died by the hand of justice, not regularly by an interposition of Providence. As he lay weltering in his blood, a weapon is taken, which was furnished him by Surratt. The man who commits a crime and goes to hell, deserves his fate, but how much more the man who urges on the crime!

Booth has been called the Satan and Surratt the Beelzebub of this infernal conspiracy. He (Mr. Carrington) would beg the prisoner's pardon, for perhaps Surratt was the Satan and Booth the Beelzebub. The difference between the two is that one died game, and the other was hunted down and pursued. Booth died game, like a true fanatic. Booth's last prayers was the mention of his mother's name. Surratt deserted his mother in her hour of peril and danger. Surratt's sin was avarice; for he was a spy which, Booth was never. Booth died saying, "He died for his country, and that he had done what he believed to be right." Surratt fled, and boasted of his bloody exploit, and threatened to serve Andrew Johnson as Abraham Lincoln had been served, and if, then, the prisoner has been shown to be one of the chief conspirators, should not this jury wipe this blot from the country? But has not the prisoner confessed his guilt? He has done so both expressly and by implication, and out of his own mouth he is condemned. A confession in some sort or other is almost the inevitable consequence of sin and guilt. The good man who has offended the laws of Deity, upon his knees confesses in secret, silent prayer. This alone lifts the burden of conscience. The bad man who has committed the same great crime, at some unguarded moment confesses little by little. It comes out, and all the facts are brought to light, and the criminal, by his own declaration and conduct, stands confessed before the world.

First, then, has not the prisoner at the bar confessed his guilt? The first witness upon that point is young Tippett, who overhears Mrs. Surratt say she would give $1000 to have Lincoln killed. On another occasion he hears the prisoner say, immediately after a great victory, that the leader of the Northern Army ought to be in hell! A sentiment like to give expression to such a wicked sentiment shows a heart regardless of social duty and fatally bent on mischief. Was this uttered against the President? Perhaps not; it might have been uttered against General Grant, but it nevertheless shows the same malice and gives color to the bloody murder that was eventually perpetrated. Will the jury believe the witness Tippett? He proved a character of which any man might be proud. All his neighbors rush to defend his character.

Does the jury remember the testimony of old Mr. Rockett, who testified to Tippett's character? He is 76 years of age, and, with emotions of pride and pleasure, he saw Tippett leave his father's roof in his jacket of blue to fight in his country's cause. Did not this old man testify that there was no better boy than Tippett in all the country round? He was brought here to prove a character, and he did prove it. Remember, then, what Tippett swore to—that Mrs. Surratt would give $1000 to see the leader of the Union army murdered.

The next witness on that point is Edward Smoot, a gentleman from the State of Maryland, and no very willing witness, for he had seen Mr. Merrick who told him he was after him with a sharp stick. But he took the stand and told the truth. He was testifying against an old friend and neighbor. Smoot testifies that Surratt told him if the Yankees knew what he was doing they would stretch his neck. Yes, if they had known what he was doing they would have stretched his neck, and if so, by his own confessions having done what he did do. If "Yankees" do not, will not citizens of Washington mete out to him the punishment which he acknowledged he deserves. God grant that the day may never come when such a crime as this, self-confessed, shall go unrebuked in an American Court.

Who is the next witness to this point? Dr. McMillan, a French Canadian by birth, but with Scotch blood coursing through his veins, and an honorable man withal. Who discredits Dr. McMillan? They bring on Nagle to discredit him, and he (Mr. Carrington) would pay his respects to Mr. Nagle, although Mr. Bradley, Jr., seemed to intimate it would be dangerous to do so. He wanted no personal difficulty, but would do his duty, although Mr. Bradley seemed to make it a personal matter.

Mr. Bradley, Jr., said he had never said so.

Mr. Carrington said he had so understood it in some remarks made by Mr. Bradley, Jr.

Mr. Bradley, Jr., to Mr. Carrington—You are only creating a bubble to blow yourself upon.

Mr. Carrington, resuming, said he was glad Mr. Bradley disclaimed making it a personal matter. Mr. Nagle was a lawyer, and it was admitted that he had been employed and had been feed in this case. He (Mr. Carrington) had no objection to that, but he did object to a lawyer receiving a fee in a case, and then being placed upon the witness stand to blast a man's character, and all such testimony should be received with many grains of allowance. But enough of this. Dr. McMillan has proven an excellent character, and he says he gave his testimony from a sense of duty; and will any jury discard a man's testimony because he desires to expose a terrible crime and gross villian?

He (Mr. Carrington) believed Dr. McMillan told the truth, and he would credit all his testimony, and believed that the jury would do the same.

(Dr. McMillan's testimony was here read.)

Mr. Carrington, resuming, said—The jury would perceive that there were several confessions in the testimony. In one Surratt distinctly confesses that he had done a deed that deserved capital punishment. What clearer admission could there be of his guilt, and of the commission of some act from the consequences of which he was then fleeing? What clearer confession could an American jury desire?

Does he not confess his guilt when he says he read a letter from Booth, announcing a change in their plan. By responding to that letter he confesses that the original plan was his, and according to the testimony the original plan was murder. Upon this point of confession, St. Marie also testifies, and if these witnesses are believed, there is an end of this case. For these confessions all prove his presence, his cooperation, his flight, his own conviction that he had done an act worthy of death, and an honest American jury must so decide. But this was not all. There is such a thing as an implied confession, and upon this point, he (Mr. Carrington) would read an extract from that great man and jurist, Daniel Webster.

Mr. Carrington picked up a book and was about to read—

Mr. Merrick—What authority do you quote from?

Mr. Carrington—It is only a school book—"Sargeant's Standard Speaker." Probably everybody here has read and declaimed the piece I quote from.

Mr. Merrick said he only desired to know the reference.

Mr. Carrington said it was Webster's famous speech in the case of The Commonwealth vs. Knapp.

Mr. Bradley—The case reported in 9th Pickering?

Mr. Carrington said—Yes; and probably the speech was reported there.

Mr. Carrington then read the speech, and afterwards paraphrased it to apply to the pending case. Surratt fled, for in flight was his only security, and to disguise himself he stained his hair and wore glasses. Upon the vessel he trembles because conscience pursues him. Dr. McMillan notices his tremor and asks him about it, and he says he fears an American detective is aboard, and acknowledges he has cause for fear. A few days ago the American people congratulated the Emperor of Russia upon his escape from a violent death, and yet here he (Mr. Carrington) had been for three days endeavoring to convince an American jury that they should avenge the death of Abraham Lincoln, whose blood cries aloud for vengeance. With such a confession staring them in the face, it was an insult to the intelligence of the jury to pursue this matter further.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Deaths from Cholera.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Western despatches say that there were six cases and two deaths from cholera at Fort Harker on Saturday. Sixteen cases have occurred among the Kansas Volunteers at Fort Larned. The disease has also appeared among the troops guarding the railroad construction party beyond Fort Harker, and several deaths have occurred. Lieutenant-Colonel McGill's wife died of cholera, near Fort Lyon, on the 16th. Lieutenant Helm died at Fort Larned on the 24th. Captain Bloodgood, of the 38th Infantry, is reported having died beyond Fort Larned, while *en route* to New Mexico. Father Demortie, Catholic priest at St. Mary's Mission, died on Thursday night, near Ellsworth, where he had been attending cholera patients. He had been among the Pottawattomie Indians twenty-seven years, and was much respected throughout Kansas.

The Indians have commenced depredations on the stage route between Denver and Salt Lake.

Big Pond station was burned, and some stock stolen, and two or three coaches were chased and fired upon.

General Augur arrived at Omaha yesterday.

Assault on Newspaper Correspondents.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 30.—The assault upon W. Armstrong and J. Q. Thompson, correspondents of a Cleveland paper, was committed by two drunken men, who were arrested. The citizens, without exception, denounce the assault, which was the result of liquor, and unpremeditated.

Fire at Cairo.

CAIRO, July 30.—A fire burned nine buildings on the Ohio levee yesterday morning. Loss, $120,000. The principal losers are C. C. Woodward, $57,000, insured for $37,000; J. E. Reordan, $10,000, fully insured; L. L. Leach, $15,000, insurance, $4000; J. A. Stambold, $12,000, no insurance; Thomas Faren, $15,000, no insurance.

Arrival of the Steamer Concordia.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Arrived, steamship Concordia, from Antwerp.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION.—Before Commissioner Smith this morning, John Lynch was charged with extortion.

Peter Klein sworn—Live at Twenty-third and Coates with my father, Philip Klein; my father is a distiller; it was No. 2310 Coates; it was there in May last; I never saw Mr. Lynch before the 15th of May, when he came there with John Fletcher and Alexander Lovett; they first came to the private door and rung the bell; I went to the side door and asked them what they wanted; they came in; they didn't say anything; they went all through the distillery; Fletcher said he had authority to see it; he said I would be locked up if I asked him for anything of the kind; after that Fletcher asked me where Mr. Klein was; I told him that he was up-stairs in bed; he told me to go up and call him down; I went up and called him down; Mr. Lynch then told me to go after an Inspector; I told him Mr. Stanton was the Inspector; he asked me if he was present; I told him "No;" he asked me what right we had to run at night without an Inspector; we were not running at the time; this was about 5 o'clock in the morning; he said some one would have to go for the Inspector; when my father came down stairs Mr. Fletcher spoke to him; what I don't know; my father told me to go after the Inspector, but Fletcher said I could not leave the place, as I was under arrest; father sent my brother after the Inspector; my father asked Fletcher in to have some breakfast; during the time I was talking to Mr. Lynch; Mr. Lynch told me that Fletcher was the head man over all the detective officers in the Revenue Department of the United States; I told him that I thought I had seen him (Fletcher) before;